

PHYTOLOGIA

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CONTENTS

J.T. KARTESZ & K.N. GANDHI, Nomenclatural notes for the North American Flora. II.	421
M.H. MACROBERTS & B.R. MACROBERTS, Size distribution and density of trees in bogs and pine woodlands of west central Louisiana	428
B.L. TURNER, <i>Trixis anomala</i> (Asteraceae, Mutiseae), a new species from Chiapas, México	435
R.L. HARTMAN, A conspectus of <i>Machaeranthera</i> (Asteraceae: Astereae)	439
Index to authors in volume 68	466
Index to taxa in volume 68	467
Reviewers for volume 68	511
Corrections and addenda	512

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NOMENCLATURAL NOTES FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN FLORA. II.

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ABSTRACT

Continuing with the "Nomenclatural notes for the North American Flora. I.," a second note in the series toward the advancement of our understanding of North American plants is presented here.

KEY WORDS: Floristics, nomenclature, North America, Aquifoliaceae, Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Polygonaceae, Rosaceae, Sapotaceae.

AQUIFOLIACEAE

In an earlier paper, we (Kartesz & Gandhi 1989) indicated that the name *Ilex ambigua* (Michaux) Torr. var. *monticola* (Gray) Wunderlin & Poppleton (Florida Scientist 40:10. 1977) was based on *I. monticola* Gray, a superfluous name. We also stated that Wunderlin & Poppleton attributed the name *I. amelanchier* M.A. Curtis var. *monticola* to "(Gray) Wood." This attribution could have been possible only on the belief that Wood had indeed cited Gray, however he did not. Hence, no parenthetical author should be cited for Wood's combination. Since Gray's epithet is superfluous, Gray must also not be cited as a parenthetical author for Wunderlin & Poppleton's combination. Although Wood's combination is in the protologue of Wunderlin & Poppleton's article, since Gray and Wood used two different types, we did not replace Gray's name by Wood for Wunderlin & Poppleton's varietal name.

After our publication appeared, R.P. Wunderlin informed us that it might be wise to invoke ICBN Art. 33.2, Ex. 6 and consider the citation of "Gray" (the parenthetical author for their new combination) as a bibliographical error for "Wood."

The involvement of two different types poses a problem to accept Wunderlin's statement. We brought to his attention that Wunderlin & Poppleton's protologue of *I. ambigua* var. *monticola* does not comment on the superfluous status of Gray's combination, *I. monticola*, and was in error in assuming that

Wood's variety was based on Gray's epithet. However, since Wunderlin emphasized that there was a bibliographical error in Wunderlin & Poppleton's new combination, we accept it. Accordingly, the correct citation is: *I. ambigua* var. *monticola* (Wood) Wunderlin & Poppleton.

ASTERACEAE

Gnaphalium.

J.C. Grierson (1971) noted that the type of the tropical weed commonly known as *Gnaphalium indicum* L., belongs to the genus *Helichrysum*. He therefore transferred this Linnaean epithet to *Helichrysum* and made the new combination: *H. indicum* (L.) Grierson. *Helichrysum indicum* is a South African species. With this disposition of the Linnaean *G. indicum*, Grierson assigned the combination *G. polycaulon* Pers. to the tropical weed previously known as "*G. indicum*."

Accordingly, the "*G. indicum* auct. non L." found in the New World must be called *G. polycaulon*. Probably unaware of Grierson's published work, a few modern authors, such as Liogier & Martorell (1982) and McVaugh (1984), have used the name "*G. indicum* L." However, McVaugh commented that he did not know whether his "*G. indicum*" is the same as *G. indicum* of Linnaeus.

Gnaphalium polycaulon is characterized as follows (from Grierson 1971): woolly annual, 10-25 cm tall; several or many stems arising from the base; leaves obovate, 1-4 cm long, 2-12 mm wide; heads 150 to 200 flowered (central bisexual flowers ca. 6); receptacle 1-1.3 mm wide; phyllaries acute, stramineous; pappus bristles separate at the base. The correct nomenclature is given below:

Gnaphalium polycaulon Pers., *Syn.* 2:421. 1807.

Gnaphalium indicum auct. non L.: Alain, *Fl. de Cuba* 5:257. 1962;
Liogier & Martorell, *Fl. Puerto Rico & Adj. Islands* 186. 1982;
McVaugh, *Flora Novo-Galiciana* 12:455. 1984.

Helianthus.

Helianthus rigidus (Cass.) Desf. (*Cat. Pl.*, ed. 3, 184. 1829) was based on *Harpalum rigidum* Cass. (Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris 141. Sep 1818). For *Helianthus rigidus* ssp. *rigidus*, Heiser (Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 22[3]:131-138. 1969) cited several synonyms, including *Helianthus diffusus* Sims (Bot. Mag. 45:2020. Oct 1818) and *Helianthus pauciflorus* Nutt. (*Gen.* 2:177. 3 Apr 1818). Clearly, *Helianthus pauciflorus* has priority over *Harpalum rigidum* and *Helianthus diffusus*; hence, the latter two cannot serve as basionyms. For the North American flora, we accept *Helianthus pauciflorus* Nutt. as the correct name.

Farwell (Amer. Midl. Naturalist 8:278. 1923) reduced *Helianthus subrhomboides* Rydb. to varietal status (*H. scaberrimus* Ell. var. *subrhomboides* [Rydb.] Farwell). Heiser treated the taxon as a subspecies (*H. rigidus* [Cass.] Desf. ssp. *subrhomboides* [Rydb.] Heiser). We follow Heiser in recognizing *H. subrhomboides* at subspecific rank. Since we recognize *H. pauciflorus* Nutt. as the earliest correct name in the *H. rigidus* complex, a new combination is proposed here.

Helianthus pauciflorus* Nutt. ssp. *subrhomboides* (Rydb.) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov. BASIONYM: *Helianthus subrhomboides* Rydb., Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 1:419. 1900. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Nebraska: Whiteman, Rydberg 1627.

FABACEAE

Indigofera.

Indigofera keyensis Small is endemic to the Florida Keys. It is similar to *I. mucronata* Sprengel ex DC., which is a tropical American weed, common in northern South America. Isely (1982) commented that the "*Indigofera keyensis* of U.S. listings ... is *I. mucronata*, constituting at best a weak variety," and accordingly he made a new combination: *I. mucronata* Sprengel ex DC. var. *keyensis* (Small) Isely. Unfortunately, *I. mucronata* DC. (published in 1825) is a later homonym of *I. mucronata* Lamarck (published in 1789), thus rendering Isely's new combination to be illegitimate as well.

McVaugh (1987) synonymized *Indigofera mucronata* DC. under *I. jamaicensis* Sprengel (published in 1826). Alternatively, de Kort & Thijssse (1984) placed both *I. jamaicensis* and *I. mucronata* DC. as synonyms of *I. trita* L. f. ssp. *scabra* (Roth) de Kort & Thijssse (based on *I. scabra* Roth 1821). Both *I. scabra* and *I. trita* are based on types from India, whereas both *I. jamaicensis* and *I. mucronata* are based on Jamaican types. Isely (pers. comm.) commented that de Kort & Thijssse's study of the American material of this complex was inadequate, and he declined to accept the name *I. trita* for the New World material. However, we accept the name *I. trita* for North America and propose the following new combination:

Indigofera trita* L. f. var. *keyensis* (Small) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov. BASIONYM: *Indigofera keyensis* Small, *Flora Florida Keys* 63:155. 1913. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Florida: Lower Metacumbe Key, Small 2570. *Indigofera mucronata* Sprengel ex DC. var. *keyensis* (Small) Isely, *Brittonia* 34:340. 1982.

Zornia.

The combination *Zornia gemella* is often attributed to "(Willd.) Vogel." Vogel proposed this name in 1838 (Linnaea 12:61) and cited "*Hedys. gemellum* W. Hrb. 13777" as a synonym. Dr. Paul A. Fryxell brought to our attention that according to Willdenow Herbarium (1972), specimen no. 13778 is *Hedysarum gemellum*, whereas specimen no. 13777 is *H. conjugatum*. Although the name *H. gemellum* was the basis for the name *Z. gemella*, the former was not validly published. Vogel was probably the first to effectively publish it. Hence, the author citation for *H. gemellum* must be "Willd. ex Vogel, pro syn." (ICBN Art. 50A, Ex. 1). Since the name *H. gemellum* was only a manuscript name at the time Vogel proposed his *Z. gemella*, Willdenow must not be cited as a parenthetical author for the latter name. The correct citation for the name is *Z. gemella* Vogel.

POLYGONACEAE

Polygonum alaskanum.

Based on *Polygonum alpinum* All. var. *alaskanum* Small, at least two new combinations were made: *Aconogonum alaskanum* Sojak (Preslia 46:150. 1974) and *P. alaskanum* W. Wight ex Hultén (*Fl. Alaska & Yukon* 4:610. 1944). For these two combinations, Small has been generally cited as the parenthetical author.

With his original description of *Polygonum alpinum* var. *alaskanum*, Small cited the earlier legitimate name *P. alpinum* var. *lapathifolium* Cham. & Schlecht. as a synonym. As a consequence of citation of an earlier valid varietal name as a synonym, Small's varietal name became superfluous (ICBN Art. 63). Hence, Small must not be cited as the parenthetical author when the epithet is used in other combinations.

Polygonum douglasii.

The names *Polygonum douglasii* E. Greene and *P. engelmannii* E. Greene have equal priority (Bull. California Acad. Sci. 1:125-126. 1885). The former represents an entity that is relatively more robust than the latter and has a 3-5 mm long perianth, whereas in the latter taxon, the perianth is 1.5-2.5 mm long. The distinction of these two taxa is not always clear. C.L. Hitchcock (1964) remarked that *P. engelmannii* is close to *P. douglasii*. We recommend that *P. engelmannii* to be treated (at best) at an infraspecific rank. In this connection, a new combination is proposed here.

Polygonum douglasii E. Greene ssp. *engelmannii* (E. Greene) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Polygonum engelmannii* E. Greene, Bull. California Acad. Sci. 1:125. 1885.

ROSACEAE

Erythrocoma canescens E. Greene is characterized by leaves dentate at apex; bracteoles shorter than sepals; hypanthium hemispheric or sunken at the base in flower; styles elongating in fruit, plumose at the base, glabrous above, hardly geniculate. P.A. Rydberg (*North Amer. Fl.* 22:409. 1913) transferred this species to the genus *Sieversia* Willd.; however, in modern treatments, these two genera are considered as synonyms of the genus *Geum* L.

C.L. Hitchcock (1961; p. 113) treated *Erythrocoma canescens* as a synonym of *Geum triflorum* Pursh var. *ciliatum* (Pursh) Fassett. For the North American flora, we treat *E. canescens* as a variety of *G. triflorum*. This variety is differentiated from the var. *ciliatum*, with the latter characterized by its dissected leaves and by its bracteoles being longer than the sepals. The following new combination is proposed here:

***Geum triflorum* Pursh var. *canescens* (E. Greene) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Erythrocoma canescens* E. Greene, *Leaf. Bot. Obs. & Crit.* 1:178. 1906.**

SAPOTACEAE

The genus *Sideroxylon* L. (*sens. strict.*) is characterized by having entire corolla lobes, whereas the genus *Bumelia* Sw. (*sens. strict.*) is characterized by 3 segmented corolla lobes. For the North American flora, we recognize *Sideroxylon* (*sens. lat.*), including *Bumelia* (based on priority) and propose the following new combinations.

Sideroxylon lanuginosum* Michaux ssp. *albicans* (Sarg.) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michaux) Pers. var. *albicans* Sarg., *J. Arnold Arbor.* 2:168. 1921. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Texas: Victoria Co., 9 Apr 1915, *Sargent, s.n.

Sideroxylon reclinatum* Michaux ssp. *austrofloridense* (Whetstone) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Bumelia reclinata* (Michaux) Vent. var. *austrofloridensis* Whetstone, *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 72:545. 1985. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Florida: Dade Co., 7 July 1984, *Whetstone 14459.

Sideroxylon reclinatum* Michaux ssp. *rufotomentosum* (Small) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Bumelia rufotomentosa* Small, *Bull. New York Bot. Gard.* 1:440. 1900. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Florida: Tampa, May 1876, *Garber s.n.

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SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF TREES IN BOGS AND PINE WOODLANDS IN WEST CENTRAL LOUISIANA

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ABSTRACT

Bogs and adjacent pine woods were sampled in the Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana, to determine size and density of trees. There were more than three times as many trees in pine woods as in bogs, and the trees in pine woods were more than twice the diameter of those in bogs. The pine woods had little understory except a few shrubs; whereas the bogs had a dense species rich herbaceous ground cover.

KEY WORDS: Pitcher plant bog, *Sarracenia*, longleaf pine woods, *Pinus palustris*, Louisiana, Kisatchie National Forest.

INTRODUCTION

Little has been published regarding bogs west of the Mississippi delta (Allen, *et al.* 1988; Bridges & Orzell 1989; Nixon & Ward 1986; MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1988, 1990). To rectify this situation we have undertaken a number of descriptive studies of Louisiana pitcher plant bogs. In this paper we describe size distribution and density of trees in bogs and in adjacent pine woods, a subject about which the literature says little or nothing. Most papers dealing with the floristics or ecology of bogs give either a brief description that indicates that trees are scarce and stunted or a photograph that clearly shows that bogs are open habitat (*e.g.*, Wieder, *et al.* 1981). We know of only one paper that specifically addresses bog trees (Streng & Harcombe 1982). Our purpose is to quantify our impression of the low tree productivity of bogs.

STUDY SITE

Thirtyfive bogs are known to us in the Kisatchie District, Kisatchie National Forest, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. In October and November 1989, ten were selected on the basis of certain criteria that had no *a priori* relationship to the problem under investigation (see MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1988,

Table 1. Number of trees by species and their size in pine woods and bog habitat.

Species	No. in Bog	Average dbh (cm) (range)	No. in Pine Woods	Average dbh (cm) (range)
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	-	-	1	18
<i>Cornus florida</i>	-	-	1	3
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	-	-	1	3
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	-	-	8	4(2-11)
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	-	-	16	4(1-10)
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	4	2(1-3)	2	20(15-26)
<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	1	3	-	-
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	31	9(1-28)	89	21(1-40)

1990 and Smith 1988 for a description and definition of bog habitat). The ten bogs selected ranged in size from 0.2 to 2.5 ha and averaged about 1 ha, which is typical for bogs we have surveyed and have measured on the ground in this district ($n = 35$, mean = 0.9 ha, range = 0.1 to 4 ha). Elevation ranged from 80 to 90 m above sea level. Adjacent to each bog and upslope in the recharge area were extensive pine woods, a typical community in the uplands of west central Louisiana, in which *Pinus palustris* is the dominant tree (see Smith 1988 and Platt, *et al.* 1988 for habitat description).

METHODS

We ran a transect through each of the bogs as close to its center (its widest part) and for an equal distance into the adjacent upslope pine woods. The length of each transect depended on the size of the bog. The longest was 91 m; the shortest was 30 m. All were 3 m wide. We sampled equal areas along a straight line inside and outside each bog; *e.g.*, for a 90 m transect, 45 m was in the bog and 45 m was in the pine woods. The total area sampled was 2496 sq. m, half of which were in pine woods and half in bog. All trees over 1.5 m tall were identified and their dbh measured. The presence of shrubs and saplings and type of ground cover were also noted.

RESULTS

Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3 summarize our main findings. Figure 1 shows a typical pitcher plant bog in the study area.

There were 3.3 times as many trees in the pine woods ($n = 118$) as in the bogs ($n = 36$). This translates into one tree per 11 sq. m in pine woods and

Table 2. Tree size in bogs and in pine woods.

Diameter Class dbh (cm)	No. of Trees	
	Pine Woods	Bog
1 - 5	24	19
5 - 10	18	7
10 - 15	17	3
15 - 20	12	5
20 - 25	8	0
25 - 30	14	2
30 - 35	18	0
35 - 40	7	0

Table 3. Size of *Pinus palustris* in bogs and in pine woods.

Diameter Class dbh (cm)	No. of Trees	
	Pine Woods	Bog
1 - 5	4	14
5 - 10	14	7
10 - 15	16	3
15 - 20	9	5
20 - 25	8	0
25 - 30	13	2
30 - 35	18	0
35 - 40	7	0

one tree per 35 sq. m in bogs. The trees in the pine woods were on average more than twice the diameter (mean 16.8 cm dbh, range 1-40 cm, S.E.= 3.3) of those in bogs (mean 7.8 cm dbh, range 1-28 cm, S.E.= 2.5).

Species distribution also differed between bogs and pine woods. Inside the bogs, hardwoods over 1.5 m tall were infrequent and none occurred in the transects. In the pine woods, hardwoods were common.

In pine woods, there were 2.5 times as many pines as in bogs, and those in pine woods were more than twice the diameter of those in bogs.

The difference between the size class distribution of trees in bogs and in pine woods is significant at the .01 level (Student's *t*), and the difference between the class distribution of *Pinus palustris* in bogs and in pine woods is significant at the .05 level (Student's *t*).

Scattered in the bogs and adjacent pine woods were various small trees

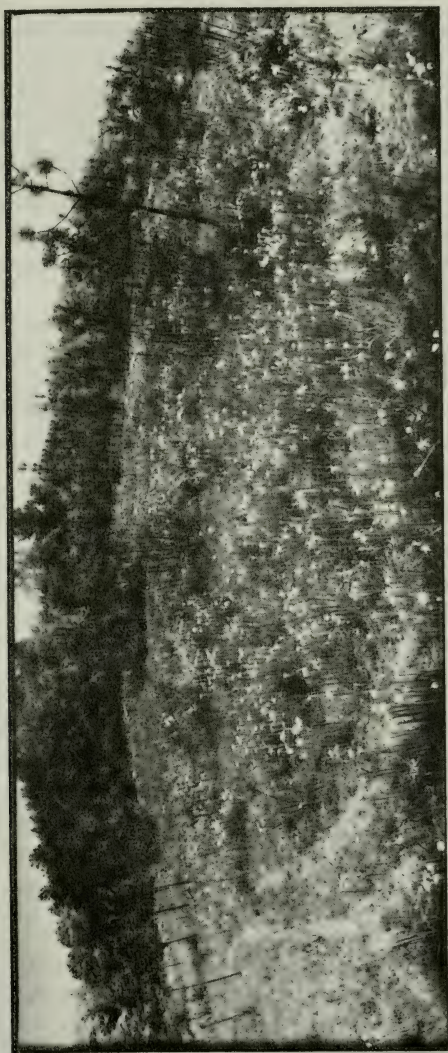


Figure 1. Kisatchie District pitcher plant bog. Note open habitat, scattered small pines, clumps of shrubs, and extensive spread of *Sarracenia alata*. Photo taken by Stan Carpenter on April 7, 1990 with a 120 degree panoramic camera.

and shrubs. Particularly common in bogs were those that prefer wet habitat. In the bog transects the following taxa occurred, often in mixed species tangles: *Myrica cerifera*, *Persea borbonia*, *Aronia arbutifolia*, *Viburnum nudum*, *Vaccinium corymbosum*, *Magnolia virginiana*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Acer rubrum*, *Pinus* spp., At some bogs, some trees were large (e.g., magnolia), but these usually grew near the edge of the site.

In the pine woods transects, the following species occurred often in dense tangles: *Myrica cerifera*, *Persea borbonia*, *Magnolia virginiana*, *Acer rubrum*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Vaccinium corymbosum*, *Ilex vomitoria*, *I. opaca*, *Cornus florida*, and *Pinus* spp.

The ground cover in bogs consisted of grasses, sedges, and various showy forbs. Bogs are among the most species rich habitats in North America (Walker & Peet 1983). Four Natchitoches Parish bogs, which ranged in size from 0.4 to 3 ha, averaged 101 species (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1990). The ground cover in the pine woods is not species rich and consisted of a few species of grass and forbs and a thick accumulation of pine needles.

DISCUSSION

Streng (1979; Streng & Harcombe 1982) studied size distribution and spatial dispersion of trees in four habitats (meadows, savannas, baygalls, and pine woods) in the Big Thicket National Preserve in Texas, about 170 km SW of our study area. With minor differences, Streng's "meadow" corresponds to our "bog;" the pine woods in the two studies are the same habitat. Streng's findings are nearly identical to ours: bogs were open with a low density of widely scattered small trees (mainly *Pinus*), a paucity of tree species, and an extensive and diverse herbaceous layer; whereas pine woods had a high density of trees (again mainly *Pinus* but also hardwoods) and a variety of species, and little or no herbaceous understory. In short, woody plant growth is restricted in bogs while herbaceous growth is restricted in pine woods.

While the reasons for the differences in tree production in pine woods and bogs are not entirely clear, pyric and edaphic factors have been repeatedly suggested as important (Folkerts 1982; Nixon & Ward 1986). The edaphic conditions of bogs (high acidity, waterlogging, and low nutrient soil), retard the growth of trees, making the seedlings that do sprout extremely vulnerable to fire (Streng 1979; Streng & Harcombe 1982). Open habitat is conducive to extensive herbaceous plant growth that, in turn, creates the conditions for frequent fires. Pine woods, on the other hand, occur on less acidic, drier and deeper soils that are conducive to tree growth when fire exclusion occurs. Trees shade out the herbaceous understory. Bogs in Streng's area appeared to be self sustaining, as long as the natural fire rhythm was maintained. Her findings appear to apply to the Natchitoches bogs also.

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TRIXIS ANOMALA (ASTERACEAE, MUTISEAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM
CHIAPAS, MÉXICO

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ABSTRACT

Trixis anomala B. Turner, a new species from montane cloud forests of central Chiapas, México, is described and illustrated. It differs from all other North American species in possessing an anomalous involucre that is turbinate or subturbinate with 3-4 series of graduate involucre bracts, the inner of which is not clearly uniseriate.

KEY WORDS: *Trixis*, Mutiseae, Asteraceae, México.

Preparation of a treatment of *Trixis* for the Asteraceae of México (Turner & Nesom, in prep.) has revealed the following novelty. The specimens upon which the description is based were apparently not available to Anderson (1972) in her excellent monograph of the genus.

Trixis anomala B. Turner, *spec. nov.*, Figure 1. TYPE: MÉXICO. Chiapas: Cascada, near Siltepec, 1600 m, 1 Mar 1945, *Eizi Matuda 5184* (HOLOTYPE: LL!; Isotype: LL!).

Trixis silvaticae B.L. Robins. & Greenm. similis sed differt caulibus sine alis, involucre subturbinate 3-4 seriato bracteis gradatis abbreviatis, bracteis accessoriis multo redactis vel absentibus, et receptaculo glabro vel fere glabro.

Shrubs to about 3 m high. Stems terete, not winged, moderately to densely strigopuberulous. Leaves alternate, mostly 10-19 cm long, 3-5 cm wide; petioles mostly 5-10 mm long; blades relatively thin, ovate elliptical to elliptical obovate, widest at or near the middle, moderately white puberulous beneath, the margins minutely serrulate, the apices acute. Heads 8 to numerous, borne in an erect or ascending terminal capitulescence, the ultimate peduncles mostly 1-5 mm long. Involucres turbinate, 10-12 mm high, the bracts 3-4 seriate, graduate, the innermost not clearly in a single series. Accessory bracts 1-4, lanceolate, 1-3 mm long, grading into the involucre bracts proper. Receptacle

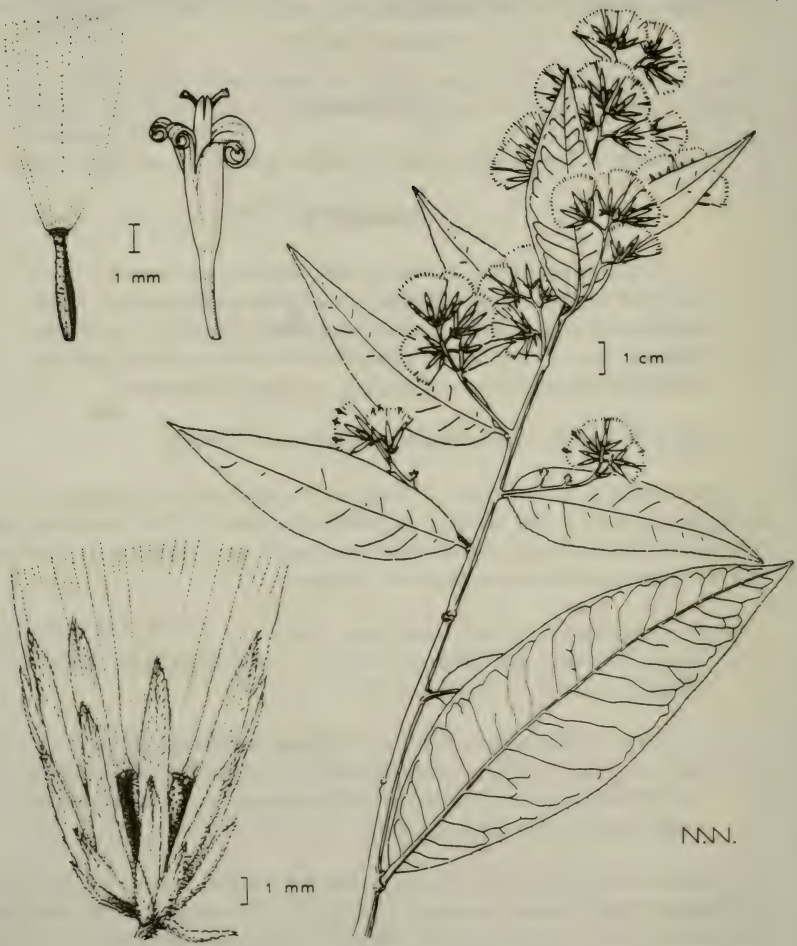


Fig. 1. *Trixis anomala*, from holotype

plane, ca. 1.5 mm across, epaleate, glabrous or nearly so (perhaps a smattering of scattered hairs). Florets 11-12 per head, the corollas seemingly yellow, glabrous, the peripheral florets with corolla tubes 5-6 mm long, the outer lips ca. 3 mm long, revolute at the apices. Achenes fusiform, ca. 6 mm long, gradually tapered from about the middle, moderately pubescent with both glandular and hispid hairs, the pappus of numerous tawny white bristles, 8-10 mm long.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN EXAMINED: MÉXICO. Chiapas: Mpio. Cintalapa, SE of Cerro Baul on the border with Oaxaca, 16 km NW of Rizo de Oro (a logging road to Colonia Figaroa), 1600 m, 21 Apr 1972, D.E. Breedlove 24753 (TEX).

The present species, because of its wingless stems, small receptacles and peripheral florets with small revolute outer corolla tips will key with difficulty to *Trixis parviflora* in Anderson's 1972 treatment of the genus. It differs markedly from that species, and all North American species, in possessing an involucre of 3-4 series of bracts, these markedly graduate (Figure 1, lower left), the inner series not clearly uniseriate (hence the specific name). Accessory bracts are much reduced and grade into the involucre bracts, the involucre as a whole much resembling that of the genus *Acourtia*. In all other characters, however, it is clearly a *Trixis*. Indeed, I originally identified the holotype as *T. nelsonii* or possible *T. silvatica*, the species to which it appears most closely aligned, having the general habit of these taxa, similar florets, but lacking the winged stems and markedly pubescent receptacles. And, of course, the involucre of both *T. nelsonii* and *T. silvatica* are markedly different in possessing non-graduate involucre with well developed subtending accessory bracts. *Trixis anomala* has about the same range as *T. silvatica* and *T. nelsonii*, all three confined to central Chiapas, but all markedly different among themselves. While the involucre is anomalous among the North American species, some of the species from South America have involucre which approach *T. anomala*, and the latter may relate to groups from that area.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Guy Nesom for the Latin diagnosis and to him and Dr. Andrew McDonald for reviewing the manuscript. Ms. Nancy Webber provided the illustration.

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A CONSPECTUS OF *MACHAERANTHERA* (ASTERACEAE: ASTEREEAE)

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ABSTRACT

A synopsis of *Machaeranthera* is presented with descriptions and keys where appropriate, synonymy, and discussion. The combination *Machaeranthera* subgenus *Sideranthus* (Nutt. ex Nees) R.L. Hartman is made. The following new sections or sectional combinations are recognized: *Machaeranthera* sections *Arida* R.L. Hartman, *Blepharodon* (DC.) R.L. Hartman, *Havardii* (R. Jackson) R.L. Hartman, *Sideranthus* (Nutt. ex Nees) R.L. Hartman, and *Stenoloba* R.L. Hartman. Other new combinations are: *Machaeranthera coloradoensis* (A. Gray) Osterh. var. *brandegei* (Rydb.) T.J. Watson ex R.L. Hartman, *M. viscida* (Wooton & Standley) R.L. Hartman, and *M. wigginsii* (S.F. Blake) R.L. Hartman. *Machaeranthera heterophylla* R.L. Hartman replaces *Haplopappus rhizomatus* M. Johnston which would become a later homonym if transferred to *Machaeranthera*.

KEY WORDS: Systematics, *Aster*, Asteraceae, Astereae, *Haplopappus*, *Machaeranthera*.

The preparation of the Asteraceae of México by B.L. Turner & G. Nesom has prompted publication of the conspectus of *Machaeranthera* from my dissertation (Hartman 1976) to make available several new combinations and a new name. All taxa are included except where otherwise noted. Subsequent (to 1976) modifications to the classification are indicated and recent references provided where appropriate. A detailed revision of *Machaeranthera* section *Blepharodon* with supporting data for the classification of the genus will be published separately.

MACHAERANTHERA

Machaeranthera Nees, *Gen. Sp. Aster.* p. 224. 1832. TYPE SPECIES: *Machaeranthera tanacetifolia* (Kunth) Nees (For complete synonymy see Turner 1987). BASIONYM: *Aster tanacetifolia* Kunth, *Nov. Gen. Sp.* 4:95. 1820.

Plants herbaceous, taprooted annuals, biennials, or perennials 0.3-11.0 dm tall, glabrous or variously pubescent, often with a much branched caudex. Leaves alternate, simple, linear to broadly lanceolate, spatulate, or triangular with entire, serrate, or dentate margins or oblong to ovate in outline with deeply pinnatifid to bipinnatifid margins, the teeth or lobes often bristle tipped. Heads radiate or eradiate. Involucre depressed hemispheric to turbinate, 0.4-2.5 cm wide. Phyllaries in 2-10, usually graduated series, imbricate, linear to broadly oblong or lanceolate, the lower portion usually stiff, stramineous or purple tinged, the upper fifth to four-fifths herbaceous, often purple tinged, or with a green strip or rhombic patch, erect, spreading, or reflexed, obtuse to long attenuate, often bristle tipped. Receptacle flat or slightly convex, usually alveolate, nearly smooth or with scales to 3 mm long subtending the florets. Ray florets when present pistillate, fertile, ca. 15-60, the corollas yellow, white, pink to purple, or blue, rounded to bi- or tridentate at the apex. Disc florets perfect, fertile, ca. 30-150 or more, the corollas yellow, 5-merous, with a cylindrical tube gradually flaring into the limb, with erect or spreading, triangular lobes. Style branches of ray florets stigmatic along the entire margin; disc florets stigmatic along the lower margins with appendages broadly triangular to attenuate. Achenes linear to broadly obovate or narrowly cordate, smooth to prominently ribbed, thin to thick walled, glabrous to densely pubescent; ray achenes terete to 3 sided or laterally flattened. Pappus persistent, often reduced or lacking on the ray florets, the bristles filiform to subulate, scabrous, white to brownish, in 1-3 often weakly graduated series, dorsiventrally flattened near the base in some species. Chromosome number, $n = 2, 3, 4, 5, 8$, or 9.

Machaeranthera, as delimited in this treatment, may be separated from related genera by the following combinations of characters. The blue and white rayed members are distinguishable from *Aster* by being mostly taprooted and by having one or more of the following features: bristly tipped phyllaries and/or spiny toothed or pinnatifid leaves; epappose ray florets; or linear to clavate achenes 3-6 mm long. They are most easily separated from *Xylorhiza* in that the taproot is not massive with copious periderm (Watson 1977). The yellow rayed members may be distinguished from related homochromous genera by the short, turbinate achenes (less than 3 mm long) and the gradually flaring (vs. abruptly dilated) disc corollas.

Key to the Subgenera and Sections of *Machaeranthera*

1. Ray florets white (sometimes yellowish when dry), pink, or purple (yellow in *M. heterophylla*, section *Blepharodon*, which grows in loose clumps with stems arising from short rhizomes, 2-3 mm thick, attached to a woody rootstock; W Nuevo León, México) or the heads eradiate (subgenus *Machaeranthera*) 2.
2. Pappus absent from ray florets, or if heads eradiate (*M. carnososa*) then flowering stems glabrous and glaucous, heads turbinate, and achenes oblong-fusiform, thin walled with 18-22 filiform nerves . 3.
3. Phyllaries in 2-3(-4) series of often nearly equal length, linear to lanceolate, 4-8 times as long as wide, the apices narrowly acute to acuminate; leaves on upper half of plant usually with entire margins; restricted mostly to grasslands or forests Section 5. *Psilactis*
- 3' Phyllaries in (3-)4-8 graduated series, broadly oblong, usually 2-4 times as long as wide, the apices broadly acute; leaves on the upper half of plant usually serrate to deeply lobed (often entire in *M. coulteri* from SW Sonora, México); restricted usually to desert regions Section 4. *Arida*
- 2' Pappus present on ray florets (often greatly reduced), or if heads eradiate (three species, section *Blepharodon*) then flowering stems pubescent, heads hemispheric to campanulate, and achenes broadly oblong to obovoid, thick walled with 6-16 wide ribs 4.
4. Achenes 3-6 mm long, the walls thin, flexible, smooth or obscurely nerved, glabrous to sparingly pubescent; pappus 5-8 mm long; leaves never pinnatifid; ray florets always present Section 3. *Hesperastrum*
- 4' Achenes 1.0-3.5 mm long, if greater than 2.5 mm long then the walls thick and bony, prominently nerved or ribbed, and moderately to densely pubescent; pappus 0.3-8.0 mm long; leaves often pinnatifid to deeply bipinnatifid; ray florets absent in some species 5.
5. Plants perennial with branching caudices (*Machaeranthera gymnocephala* taprooted, sometimes biennial, root crown little branched); pappus 3.5-8.0 mm long; receptacle with scales 0.3-1.5 mm long; leaves rarely pinnatifid, if with serrate or dentate margins the teeth usually tipped by bristles 1-4 mm long; ray florets absent in three species Section 2. *Blepharodon*

5' Plants taprooted annuals or short lived perennials (forming vegetative rosettes in *Aster blepharophyllus*); pappus 1.0-6.5 mm long; receptacle naked or essentially so; leaves often pinnatifid or bipinnatifid, if with toothed margins the teeth not terminated by prominent bristles (essentially entire with 8-20 prominent cilia, 0.4-0.8(-1.5) mm long, per side in *A. blepharophyllus*); ray florets present 6.

6. Leaves entire to lacinate, if deeply pinnatifid (*Machaeranthera arida*, *M. parviflora*) or bipinnatifid (*M. turneri*) then those on the upper parts of the stems less than 1.5 cm long with usually entire lobes; pappus of disc florets 2.5-4.5(-5.0) mm long; achenes thin walled with filiform nerves Section 4. *Arida*

6' Leaves deeply pinnatifid or more commonly bipinnatifid with irregularly toothed lobes, usually not markedly reduced above; pappus of disc florets 4.5-6.5 mm long; achenes thick walled with pronounced nerves or ribs Section 1. *Machaeranthera*

1' Ray florets yellow, always present; (rhizomes absent) (Subgenus *Sideranthus*) 7.

7. Achenes of disc florets broadly obovate to obscurely and narrowly cordate, the thick, bony walls with 10-12 prominent ribs, densely pubescent, the margins thickened; pappus 2-3 mm long, mostly of subulate, markedly dorsiventrally flattened bristles; plants annual; leaves deeply pinnatifid or bipinnatifid; restricted to the mountains of SW Chihuahua, México Section 8. *Stenoloba*

7' Achenes of disc florets oblong to narrowly obovate, the usually thin, flexible walls smooth or with 6-16 obscure ribs, glabrous to moderately pubescent, the margins not thickened; pappus 3.5-7.0 mm long, of filiform, only slightly flattened bristles; plants annual to perennial; leaves entire to bipinnatifid; occurring elsewhere 8.

8. Plants taprooted annuals; phyllaries obtuse to broadly acute, not bristle tipped; leaves serrate or dentate, the teeth blunt or terminating in a stiff callosity, not bristle tipped; achenes oblong or narrowly elliptic with 12-14 barely discernible nerves, sparsely pubescent; restricted to the lowlands of SE New Mexico and W Texas Section 7. *Havardii*

8' Plants perennials with much branched caudices, if taprooted annuals then phyllaries with narrowly acute to acuminate and prominently bristle tipped apices; leaves various, if serrate or dentate, the teeth bristle tipped; achenes elliptic to narrowly

obovate with 6-16 weak ribs, glabrous to moderately pubescent; widely distributed from Canada S to central México and the Cape region of Baja California Sur and adjacent islands Section 6. *Sideranthus*

MACHAERANTHERA Subgenus *MACHAERANTHERA* (Sections 1-5)

- I. *Machaeranthera* subgenus *Machaeranthera*. (For complete synonymy see Turner 1987.)

Ray florets white (sometimes yellowish when dry), pink, or purple (yellow in *Machaeranthera heterophylla*, section *Blepharodon*) or the heads eradiate.

1. *Machaeranthera* section *Machaeranthera*. (For complete synonymy see Turner 1987.)

Plants taprooted annuals or biennials, 1-4 dm tall. Leaves deeply pinnatifid to bipinnatifid. Heads radiate. Involucre hemispheric to turbinate. Phyllaries in 4-7 graduated series, narrowly to broadly linear, the lower portion rigid, stramineous, with a midline, the upper fourth to three-fourths green, usually densely stipitate glandular, erect or more commonly widely divergent to reflexed, acute though usually abruptly acuminate to long attenuate. Receptacles alveolate with poorly developed scales. Ray florets usually intensely violet blue. Achenes slightly dimorphic, 2.4-3.2 mm long, narrowly obovate, flattened laterally, the walls moderately thick with 8-18 pronounced nerves or ribs, moderately pubescent; ray achenes rounded dorsally. Pappus similar in ray and disc florets, 4.5-6.5 mm long, white or tawny, the bristles filiform, not basally flattened, in 2-3 poorly defined series. Chromosome number, $n = 4$.

This section contains two species, both excellently treated by Turner (1987).

Machaeranthera tanacetifolia (Kunth) Nees, *Gen. Sp. Aster.* p. 225. 1832.

Machaeranthera tagetina E. Greene, *Pittonia* 4:71. 1899.

2. *Machaeranthera* section *Blepharodon* (DC.) R.L. Hartman, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Haplopappus* section *Blepharodon* DC., *Prodr.* 5:346. 1836. TYPE SPECIES: *Aplopappus gymnocephalus* DC., *Prodr.* 5:346. 1836 (\equiv *Machaeranthera gymnocephala* [DC.] Shinn.).

Eriocarpum Nutt., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., ser. 2, 7:320. 1840.

TYPE SPECIES: *Eriocarpum grindelioides* Nutt. (\equiv *Machaer-anthera grindelioides* [Nutt.] Shinn.). *Haplopappus* section *Eriocarpaea* Benth. & Hook., *Gen. Pl.* 2:254. 1873, based on *Eriocarpum* Nutt.

Machaeranthera series *Originales* Cronq. & Keck, *Brittonia* 9:237. 1957.

TYPE SPECIES: *Machaeranthera blephariphylla* (A. Gray) Shinn.

Plants taprooted annuals, biennials, or perennials, 0.3-5.0 dm tall, often with a much branched caudex or in loose clumps with several short rhizomes, 2-3 mm thick, arising from a woody rootstock. Leaves serrate or dentate, the teeth usually bristle tipped, but entire or rarely pinnatifid in a few species. Heads radiate or eradiate. Involucre depressed hemispheric to campanulate. Phyllaries in 3-6 graduated series, linear to lanceolate, the lower portion thickened, stramineous, the upper half to one-fourth herbaceous or with a green or purple tinged strip or patch, stipitate glandular to canescent, erect to reflexed, obtuse to long attenuate and usually bristle tipped. Receptacle alveolate, with often lacerate scales 0.3-1.5 mm long. Ray florets white, pink, purple, or lavender when present (yellow in *Machaeranthera heterophylla*). Achenes slightly dimorphic, (1.0-)1.5-3.5 mm long, narrowly obovoid to oblong, the walls thick with 6-18, often prominent ribs, usually densely pubescent; ray achenes obscurely 3 sided; disc achenes compressed laterally. Pappus usually 3.5-8.0 mm long, white to tawny, the bristles dorsiventrally flattened basally, in 2-4 graduated series, the pappus of the ray florets often much reduced in size. Chromosome number, $n = 4$ or 8.

Section *Blepharodon* corresponds to series *Originales* of Cronquist & Keck (1957), a group to which they referred four species and one variety all of which I retain in section *Blepharodon*.

A key to the species of this section, full synonymy, species descriptions, geographical distributions, and detailed discussion of the phylogeny will be published separately.

Machaeranthera blephariphylla (A. Gray) Shinn., *Field & Lab.* 18:38. 1950.

Machaeranthera coloradoensis (A. Gray) Osterh., *Torreya* 27:64. 1927.
var. *coloradoensis*.

Machaeranthera coloradoensis (A. Gray) Osterh. var. *brandegei* (Rydb.) T.J. Watson ex R.L. Hartman, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Xylorhiza brandegei* Rydb., *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 32:124. 1905, non *Aplopappus brandegei* A. Gray, *Syn. Fl. N. Amer.* 1(2):132. 1884. TYPE: U.S.A. Colorado: San Juan Pass [may refer to area now known as Spring Creek Pass, W.A. Weber, pers. comm.], 1875, *T.S. Brandegee 1165* (HOLOTYPE: GH; Isotypes: NY!, UC!).

- Machaeranthera crutchfieldii* B. Turner, *Phytologia* 26:116. 1973.
- Machaeranthera grindelioides* (Nutt.) Shinn., *Field & Lab.* 18:40. 1950.
var. *grindelioides*.
- Machaeranthera grindelioides* (Nutt.) Shinn. var. *depressa* (Maguire)
Cronq. & Keck, *Brittonia* 9:237. 1957.
- Machaeranthera gymnocephala* (DC.) Shinn., *Field & Lab.* 18:40. 1950.
- Machaeranthera gypsophila* B. Turner, *Phytologia* 26:117. 1973.
- Machaeranthera heterophylla*** R.L. Hartman, *nom. nov.* Based on
Haplopappus rhizomatus M. Johnston, *Rhodora* 63:177. 1961, non
Machaeranthera rhizomata Nelson & J.F. Macbr., *Bot. Gaz.* (Craw-
fordsville) 62:148. 1916. TYPE: MÉXICO. Nuevo León: Saltillo-
Matehuala hwy., 8 km N of jct. of the side road to Galeana, 8 Oct
1959, *J. Graham & M.C. Johnston 4203* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

This species was placed in section *Sideranthus* by Hartman (1976) largely because of the yellow ray florets (vs. white, pink, purple, or lavender, when present, in section *Blepharodon*). According to Ray Jackson (pers. comm.; Bundrant 1987), *Machaeranthera heterophylla* crosses readily with members of section *Blepharodon* and the offspring have high seed set and meiotic regularity indicating the lack of major structural differentiation. After a re-evaluation of the fruit and vegetative morphology, I concur with Jackson on its placement in section *Blepharodon*.

- Machaeranthera johnstonii* (S.F. Blake) B. Turner, *Amer. J. Bot.* 60:837. 1973.
- Machaeranthera restiformis* B. Turner, *Amer. J. Bot.* 60:836, f. 1-5. 1973.

3. *Machaeranthera* section *Hesperastrum* A. Gray, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts* 6:539. 1865. TYPE SPECIES: *Machaeranthera shastensis* A. Gray, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts* 6:539. 1865. (\equiv *Machaeranthera canescens* [Pursh] A. Gray var. *shastensis* [A. Gray] B. Turner) (For complete synonymy see Turner 1987).

Plants taprooted annuals to short lived perennials, 0.2-10.0 dm tall. Leaves entire to coarsely serrate or dentate, the teeth bristle tipped in a few species. Heads radiate. Involucre turbinate to depressed hemispheric. Phyllaries in 3-10 graduated series, linear subulate to broadly oblong, lower portion usually thickened, stramineous, upper third to two-thirds green, or purple tinged, cinereous to densely stipitate glandular, erect to reflexed, obtuse to acuminate or long attenuate, not prominently bristle tipped. Receptacles alveolate, with

poorly developed scales mostly less than 0.3 mm long. Ray florets white to dark blue or purple. Achenes monomorphic, mostly 3-6 mm long, linear to clavate, often asymmetrical, often markedly flattened laterally, walls thin, smooth or obscurely nerved, glabrous to sparingly pubescent. Pappus similar in ray and disc florets, mostly 5-8 mm long, white or tawny, bristles filiform, not basally flattened, in 2-3 poorly defined series. Chromosome number, $n = 4$ (or 5, but probably based on erroneous counts; see Turner 1987).

In the reconstitution of *Machaeranthera* by Cronquist & Keck (1957), members of this section were treated in series *Variabiles*. I made no attempt to provide a taxonomic treatment of this extremely complex section (Hartman 1976). An excellent revision was published by Turner (1987) to which the reader is referred. He recognized 16 varieties distributed among three species as opposed to 11 species and 5 varieties listed by Cronquist & Keck.

4. *Machaeranthera* section *Arida* R.L. Hartman, *sect. nov.* TYPE SPECIES: *Machaeranthera arida* B. Turner & D. Horne.

Machaeranthera section *Psilactis* affinis sed phyllariis 4-6 seriatis inaequalibus late oblongis saepe 2-4-plo longioribus quam latoribus, apicibus late acutis et foliis saepe serratis vel profunde pinnatisectis differt.

Taprooted annuals or rarely short lived perennials, 1-4(-10) dm tall (rhizomatous, forming vegetative rosettes in *Aster blepharophyllus*). Leaves entire, dentate, lacerate to deeply pinnatifid or bipinnatifid. Heads usually radiate. Involucre depressed hemispheric to turbinate. Phyllaries in 4-8 graduated series, broadly oblong to lanceolate, lower portion usually stramineous, often with a midline, upper third to half dark green to purple tinged, often densely stipitate glandular, usually erect or occasionally spreading to reflexed, usually obtuse to broadly acute, or in inner series often acuminate, not bristle tipped. Receptacle indistinctly alveolate, naked or essentially so. Ray florets light to dark blue (absent from *Machaeranthera carnosus*). Achenes monomorphic, 1.5-2.8(-3.2) mm long, narrowly oblong, only slightly compressed laterally, the walls thin with 10-22 filiform nerves, moderately to densely pubescent. Pappus of disc florets 2.5-4.5(-5.0) mm long, white, bristles filiform, not basally flattened or only slightly so. in 2-3 poorly defined series, those of ray florets well developed or lacking. Chromosome number, $n = 5$.

Three members of section *Arida* traditionally have been placed in *Psilactis* A. Gray. Turner & Horne (1964) reduced *Psilactis* to a section of *Machaeranthera*, in part because the diagnostic feature of *Psilactis*, i.e. absence of a pappus on ray florets, segregated in a Mendelian fashion in *M. coulteri*. Furthermore, they noted the strong morphological resemblance of *M. coulteri* and *M. arida* to *M. parviflora*, a taxon which was placed with *M. tanacetifolia* and *M. tagetina* in series *Verae* by Cronquist & Keck (1957). *Machaeranthera*

parviflora, which constitutes my fourth member of section *Arida*, would not have been placed in what had been the genus *Psilactis*, because of the pappus on ray florets. Interestingly, plants of this species from Valencia and Bernalillo counties, New Mexico, N and W to SW Colorado, SE Utah, and E Arizona have epappose rays.

The four species placed in section *Arida* are diploid with a chromosomal base of $x = 5$, synthesize 7-O-glycosides of apigenin and luteolin as leaf flavonoids, and have phyllaries in 4-6 graduated series, broadly oblong; and dark green to purple tinged in upper third to half. The five members retained in section *Psilactis* are diploid with chromosome numbers of $n = 3, 4$, or 9 , synthesize 3-O-glycosides of kaempferol and quercetin, and have phyllaries in 2-3 series of nearly equal length or somewhat graduated, linear to narrowly lanceolate, green, and herbaceous throughout (Hartman 1976).

The following key is based in part on data in Turner (1986) and Nesom (1990).

1. Ray achenes with prominent pappus (heads eradiate in *M. carnosa*) .. 2.
2. Leaves entire to toothed 3.
3. Heads eradiate *M. carnosa*
- 3' Heads radiate 4.
4. Plants annual; leaf margin entire and glabrous or with 1-8 teeth/side, each spinulose tipped; involucre hemispheric, 10-16 mm wide; phyllaries linear lanceolate to oblong lanceolate, narrowly acute to acuminate or attenuate *M. riparia*
- 4' Plants perennial, rhizomatous, forming vegetative rosettes; leaf margin essentially entire with 8-20 prominent cilia/side; involucre turbinate, 5-8 mm wide; phyllaries oblong ovate to obovate, broadly acute to short acuminate *Aster blepharophyllus*
- 2' Leaves, at least some, pinnatifid to bipinnatifid 5.
5. Receptacle diameter 8-11 mm; phyllary tips spreading to reflexed *M. turneri*
- 5' Receptacle diameter 2-7 mm; phyllary tips mostly appressed *M. parviflora*
- 1' Ray achenes epappose (except in occasional plants) 6.
6. Mid-stems essentially glabrous or with few sessile glands 7.
7. Leaves deeply pinnatifid; restricted to SW Colorado, N New Mexico, SE Utah, and E Arizona *M. parviflora*

- 7' Leaves entire or toothed; restricted to SW Sonora, México *M. coulteri*
- 6' Mid-stems densely glandular pubescent 8.
8. Involucre 3-6 mm high, 5-10 mm wide; mid-stems densely glandular, also with longer, crisp, eglandular trichomes interspersed; occurring in S Nevada, S California, S Arizona, and N Sonora, México *M. arida*
- 8' Involucre 6-8 mm high, 10-15 mm wide; mid-stems densely glandular, eglandular trichomes none; occurring in N Baja California Sur and adjacent W Sonora *M. crispa*

Machaeranthera arida B. Turner & D. Horne, Brittonia 16:324. 1964.

TYPE: U.S.A. California: San Bernardino Co., Mesquite Valley, 2.8 km SW of Kingston, 15 May 1941, *C.B. Wolf 10635* (HOLOTYPE: DS!; Isotypes: NY!, TEX!, UC).

Machaeranthera arizonica R. Jackson & R. Johnson, Rhodora 69: 476, f. 1. 1967. TYPE: U.S.A. Arizona: Pima Co., low, rocky hillsides and sandy soil around Quitobaquito Springs, 31 Mar 1962, *R.C. Jackson & R.R. Johnson 3043-1* (HOLOTYPE: KANU!; Isotypes: ARIZ, KANU! [2 sheets]).

Machaeranthera ammophila Rev., Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 97:172. 1970. TYPE: U.S.A. Nevada: Nye Co., on the W edge of Ash Meadows, 0.5 km W of Carson Slough, 21 Aug 1968, *J.L. Reveal & N.H. Holmgren 1882* (HOLOTYPE: US!; Isotypes: GH!, NY! [2 sheets]).

Machaeranthera arizonica was based on specimens from Quitobaquito Springs, Arizona which had been treated under *M. arida* (Turner & Horne 1964). The two species were said to differ in a number of quantitative features of ray and disc florets (Jackson & Johnson 1967), but overlap of statistical ranges for measurements is considerable for nearly all the characters. Consequently, separation of the two would require calculation of statistical means. Since delimitation of taxa is based on morphological gaps, not statistical means, this is a very unrealistic approach in systematics. Further, since other collections from the type locality of *M. arizonica* are essentially identical to *M. arida*, the two are here considered conspecific.

According to Ray Jackson (pers. comm.), "the type of *M. arizonica* is a woody-based perennial" [which is true] "found on a rocky area about the hillside origin of Quitobaquito Springs," and

"the last time I was there, new parking lot construction had apparently introduced what appeared to be *M. arida* around the parking lot and catchment pound below." This may be the case. Alternatively, after studying a number of specimens of *M. arida* from the vicinity of the Springs and elsewhere, I hypothesize the following. In this portion of the geographical range, this taxon may become perennial and even have a woody taproot. Upon germination and during initial flowering, usually in March, the leaves, especially on the lower half of the plant, are finely pinnatifid and mostly 1.5-4.0 cm long. With time and favorable growing conditions the leaves which persist, or those on subsequent growth, are merely toothed, xerophytic in adaptation, and mostly 0.3-1.2 cm long. One plant (Hartman & Chiang C. 4366; RM) of *M. arida* which was cultivated for two seasons at the Desert Botanical Garden, Phoenix, Arizona, with only occasional watering, made this transition.

Reveal & Cronquist (Reveal 1970) considered *Machaeranthera ammophila* to be a member of series *Variabiles* (\equiv section *Hesperastrum*) and most closely allied to *M. leucanthemifolia*, even though it keys to *M. parviflora* of series *Verae* (here treated in section *Arida*) in the revision of *Machaeranthera* by Cronquist & Keck (1957). I have examined the type material and find that it differs in no important features from *M. arida* and therefore consider them conspecific. Apparently, Reveal & Cronquist failed to note the epappose ray florets which are characteristic of most members of this section and of section *Psilactis*.

Machaeranthera coulteri (A. Gray) B. Turner & D. Horne, *Brittonia* 16:322. 1964. BASIONYM: *Psilactis coulteri* A. Gray, *Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts*, ser. 2, 4:72. 1849. TYPE: MÉXICO. Sonora: probably the vicinity of Guaymas, *T. Coulter* 295 (HOLOTYPE: GH!).

Machaeranthera crispa (Brandegge) B. Turner & D. Horne, *Brittonia* 16:321. 1964. BASIONYM: *Psilactis crispa* Brandegge, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, ser. 2, 2:169. 1889. TYPE: MÉXICO. Baja California Sur: "alkaline soil, San Joaquin, San Ignacio," 1 Apr 1889, *T.S. Brandegge s.n.* (HOLOTYPE: UC; Isotypes: GH!, PH [photo, RM!], US!).

This species was thought to be restricted to the N half of Baja California Sur, but it is common in W Sonora, México (Hartman 1976). Many of these collections were interpreted by Turner (1986) as intermediates between *Machaeranthera coulteri* and *M. arida*. Based on my circumscription of the taxa, *Machaeranthera arida*

occurs in S Nevada, S Arizona, S California and N Sonora, México, S to near El Desemboque. In Sonora, *M. crispa* ranges in a strip 10-30 km wide from the vicinity of Bahía Kino to about 60 km SE of Guaymas. The geographical separation of the two taxa, as currently documented, is approximately 100 km. *Machaeranthera coulteri* is found in an area from 50 km N to 55 km SE of Guaymas and is sympatric with *M. crispa*.

From the material studied by Turner (1986 and subsequently) justifying the transfer of *Machaeranthera arida* to a variety of *M. coulteri* because of putative hybridization between the two, 19 sheets were sent for re-evaluation of my taxonomic treatment. Two were *M. coulteri* (in agreement with annotations by Turner), eight were *M. arida* (also in agreement), but nine were *M. crispa* as I define it. This last group was annotated by Professor Turner as *M. coulteri* vars. *coulteri* (2 sheets) or *arida* (2 sheets) or as intermediates (4 sheets). Four of these (Hartman, et al. 3517, LL, as *M. coulteri* var. *arida*; Hartman, et al. 3516, 2 sheets, LL, as intermediate; Powell & Averett 1524, LL, intermediate) are very similar in leaf morphology and other features to specimens of *M. crispa* from Baja California Sur and I am convinced that they are conspecific. The other specimens which I place in *M. crispa* have leaves which appear to be adapted to more xerophytic conditions (thicker texture, more uniformly toothed, reduced size). Some are from the vicinity of the good *M. crispa* mentioned above, while the remainder were collected near Guaymas. As I believe is true of *M. arida*, I hypothesize that due to yearly fluctuations in precipitation, the variation is due to phenotypic plasticity.

Machaeranthera parviflora A. Gray, *Pl. Wright*. 1:90. 1852. TYPE: U.S.A. Texas: "collected in expedition from W Texas to El Paso, N. Mex.," May-Oct 1849, *C. Wright* 271 (HOLOTYPE: GH!; Isotypes: NY!, US [photo, RM!]). *Aster parviflorus* (A. Gray) A. Gray in W.H. Brewer & S. Watson, *Bot. California* 1:322. 1876, non Nees. *Syn. Aster. Herb.* p. 29. 1818, nec. Darl., *Fl. Cestr.* p. 446. 1826. *Aster parvulus* S.F. Blake in Tidestrom, *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 25:563. 1925, based on *Machaeranthera parviflora* A. Gray.

Machaeranthera tanacetifolia (Kunth) Nees var. *pygmaea* A. Gray, *Pl. Wright*. 2:74. 1853. TYPE: U.S.A. New Mexico: near El Paso, 1851, *C. Wright* 1395 (HOLOTYPE: GH!; Isotypes: NY!, US [photo, RM!]). *Aster tanacetifolia* Kunth var. *pygmaeus* (A. Gray) A. Gray, *Syn. Fl. N. Amer.* 1(2):206. 1884. *Machaeranthera pygmaea* (A. Gray) Wootton & Standley, *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 16:189. 1913.

To these four species, which constituted section *Arida* sensu Hartman (1976), I would add the following taxa which are poorly known biosystematically.

Aster blepharophyllus A. Gray, *Pl. Wright.* 2:77. 1853, non *Machaeranthera blephariphylla* (A. Gray) Shinn., *Field & Lab.* 18:38. 1950, based on *Aplopappus blephariphyllus* A. Gray. TYPE: U.S.A. New Mexico: Hidalgo Co., Las Playas Springs, 7 Oct 1851, *C. Wright 1164* (LECTOTYPE: to be designated elsewhere, GH!, MO!, NY [photo, RM!], PH [photo, RM!], US [photo, RM!]).

Nesom, *et al.* (1990) are transferring this taxon to *Machaeranthera*, providing a new name to avoid a later homonym, and designating the lectotype. This taxon is unusual as it shares several morphological features (examples noted above in the key to the subgenera and sections) with section *Blepharodon*. Likewise, restriction site analysis of chloroplast DNA by Morgan & Simpson (1990) indicate that it is a member of that section. Conversely, probing with a ribosomal DNA gene intimated that it may not be a member of section *Blepharodon*. It is possible that *Aster blepharophyllus* was formed via hybrid speciation at the diploid level between members of sections *Arida* and *Blepharodon*.

Machaeranthera carnosa (A. Gray) Nesom, *Phytologia* 67:439. 1989. BASIONYM: *Linosyris carnosa* A. Gray, *Pl. Wright.* 2:80. 1853. TYPE: MÉXICO. Sonora: "low, subsaline valley, west of Chiricahui Mountains," Sep 1851, *C. Wright 1187* (HOLOTYPE: GH; Isotypes: PH [photo, RM!], US [2 sheets; photos, RM!]). *Aster carnosus* (A. Gray) A. Gray *ex* Hemsley, *Biol. Cent.-Amer., Bot.*, 2:120. 1881, non *Aster carnosus* Gilib., *Fl. Lit. Inch.* 1:214. 1781. *Leucosyris carnosa* (A. Gray) E. Greene, *Fl. Francisc.* 384. 1897.

Bigelovia intricatus A. Gray, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts* 17:208. 1882. TYPE: U.S.A. California: Mohave Desert, at Lancaster Station, *C.C. Parry s.n.* (HOLOTYPE: GH). *Aster intricatus* (A. Gray) S.F. Blake, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 27:378. 1937.

Nesom (1989) transferred this taxon to *Machaeranthera* on account of its similarities to *M. riparia* and *Aster blepharophyllus*. I suggested this disposition following the rediscovery of *A. blepharophyllus* after observing the strong resemblance among these three species. Previously it had been treated by Sundberg (1986) as *Leucosyris carnosa*.

Machaeranthera riparia (Kunth) A.G. Jones, Syst. Bot. 8:85. 1983.
BASIONYM: *Aster riparius* Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. 4:92. 1820.
TYPE: MÉXICO: A.J.A. Bonpland 4308 (HOLOTYPE: P [photo, RM!]; Isotypes B, MSC).

Aster sonorae A. Gray, Smithsonian Contr. Knowl. 5(6):76. 1853.
TYPE: U.S.A. "S. Arizona, west of the Chiricahua Mountains,"
Sep 1851, C. Wright 1163 (HOLOTYPE: GH!; Isotypes: CGE,
PH [photo, RM!], US [photo, RM!]). *Machaeranthera sonorae*
(A. Gray) Stucky, Amer. J. Bot. 65:132. 1978.

This species hybridizes naturally with *M. parviflora* along the margin of Lordsburg Playa near Lordsburg, Hidalgo Co., New Mexico (Hartman, pers. observ.; W.L. Wagner, pers. comm., Wagner 3457, 3461). The two taxa also were successfully crossed artificially by Stucky & Jackson (1975).

Machaeranthera turneri Arnold & R. Jackson, Syst. Bot. 3:209. 1978.
TYPE: MÉXICO. Chihuahua: 5.4 km N of Meoqui, along hwy. 45,
1 Aug 1964, R.C. Jackson 4005 (HOLOTYPE: TTC).

Hartman (1976) noted that plants of *Machaeranthera parviflora* from W Texas, S New Mexico, and S Arizona are fairly uniform with receptacles (measured after achenes have fallen and phyllaries are reflexed) 2-3 mm in diameter, pappus of ray florets about half the length that of disc florets, and phyllaries with appressed apices. But these features show a clinal change with populations in the southern portion of the range (W central Coahuila and E central Chihuahua) having receptacles 8-11 mm in diameter, pappi often of nearly equal lengths on ray and disc florets, and squarrose phyllaries. The southern populations would represent *M. turneri*. A more detailed study with intensive fieldwork is needed to determine whether these two names indeed apply to extremes of a cline or whether they represent good species.

5. *Machaeranthera* section *Psilactis* (A. Gray) B. Turner & D. Horne, Brittonia 16:321. 1964. BASIONYM: *Psilactis* A. Gray, Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts, ser. 2, 4:71. 1849. TYPE SPECIES: *Psilactis asteroides* A. Gray, Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts, ser. 2, 4:72. 1849 (\equiv *Machaeranthera boltoniae* [E. Greene] B. Turner & D. Horne), non *Machaeranthera asteroides* (Torrey) E. Greene, Pittonia 3:63. 1892.

Plants taprooted annuals to short lived perennials (rhizomatous with fibrous roots and stoloniform offsets in *Machaeranthera odysseus*), 3-11 dm tall.

Leaves entire, rarely coarsely serrate (the short-persisting lower cauline and especially basal leaves often toothed to shallowly pinnatifid). Heads radiate. Involucre broadly turbinate to hemispheric. Phyllaries often stipitate glandular, in 2-4 series of nearly equal length or slightly graduated, linear to narrowly lanceolate, green and herbaceous throughout or, especially in inner series, with stiff, white to stramineous margins in lower third, apices erect, obtuse to acute or short acuminate. Receptacles indistinctly alveolate, without scales. Ray florets white to blue or violet. Achenes essentially monomorphic, 1-2 mm long (dimorphic in *M. heterocarpa*, disc achenes to 2.9 mm long), oblong or narrowly obovate, only slightly flattened laterally, walls thin with 4-10 filiform nerves (14-18 ribs in *M. heterocarpa*), moderately pubescent or glabrous. Pappus of ray florets absent, of disc florets 2-4 mm long, white bristles filiform, not basally flattened, apparently in one series. Chromosome number, $n = 3, 4$, or 9 .

The following key is based in part on data from Hartman & Lane (1987), Nesom (1990), Turner (1972), and Turner & Horne (1964). At the time this manuscript was being completed, I had only a limited selection of specimens of these taxa available for study. The remainder were on loan to TEX/LL where David Morgan was completing a detailed study of this section.

1. Ligules of ray florets 2.5-4.0 mm long; involucre 2.4-4.0 mm tall, 3-4 mm wide *M. brevilingulata*
- 1' Ligules of ray florets 5-14 mm long; involucre (4-)5-10 mm tall, 5-20 mm wide 2.
2. Plants rhizomatous with fibrous roots and stolon like offsets; stems monocephalous; basal leaves entire *M. odysseus*
- 2' Plants taprooted; stems usually all erect, with few to many heads; basal leaves, if present, entire or commonly toothed 3.
3. Involucre broadly turbinate, 5-7 mm wide, enclosing 30-75(-90) florets, phyllaries 0.5-0.7 mm wide 4.
4. Plants biennial or short lived perennial; base of cauline leaves mostly rounded to auriculate clasping; disc achenes thinly puberulent, fusiform to oblanceoloid, 1.4-2.0(-2.2) mm long, 7-9 ribbed; restricted to W Texas and N México *M. tenuis*
- 4' Plants annual; base of cauline leaves slightly, if at all, tapered; disc achenes glabrous or essentially so, irregularly oblanceoloid, 2.5-2.9 mm long, 14-18 ribbed; restricted to gulf coastal Texas *M. heterocarpa*
- 3' Involucre hemispheric, 6-20 mm wide, enclosing 75-200 florets, phyllaries 0.75-2.10 mm wide 5.

5. Ligules of ray florets 5-7 mm long, 0.8-1.0 mm wide, uppermost leaves not markedly ampliate at the base; lower leaves and stem pubescent with short, appressed, eglandular hairs *M. boltoniae*
- 5' Ligules of ray florets (6-)7-14 mm long, 1.0-1.8 mm wide; uppermost leaves markedly ampliate at base; lower leaves and stem pubescent with glandular hairs 6.
6. Uppermost leaves narrowly ampliate, scarcely cordate; involucre 10-14 mm wide, phyllaries 4-6 mm long; disc corollas 3.2-4.2 mm long; pappus 2.6-3.2 mm long *M. mexicana*
- 6' Uppermost leaves broadly ampliate, nearly cordate; involucre 16-20 mm wide, phyllaries 6-8 mm long; disc corollas 4.5-5.0 mm long; pappus 4.0-4.5 mm long *M. gentryi*

Species retained in this section *sensu* Turner & Horne (1964) are listed below. See that publication for complete synonymy.

- Machaeranthera boltoniae* (E. Greene) B. Turner & D. Horne, Brittonia 16:328. 1964. BASIONYM: *Aster boltoniae* E. Greene, Pittonia 3:248. 1897. TYPE: U.S.A. Texas: El Paso Co., El Paso, 12 Sep 1884, *M.E. Jones 4207* (one of two specimens cited: NDG, NY [photo, RM!]).
- Machaeranthera brevilingulata* (Schultz-Bip. ex Hemsley) B. Turner & D. Horne, Brittonia 16:324. 1964. BASIONYM: *Psilactis brevilingulata* Schultz-Bip. ex Hemsley, *Diagn. Pl. Nov. Mexic.* 2:34. 1879. TYPE: MÉXICO: about Tacubaya, Sep 1854, *W. Schaffner 211* (HOLOTYPE: K; Isotype: GH!). *Aster brevilingulatus* (Schultz-Bip. ex Hemsley) McVaugh, Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 9:362. 1972.
- Machaeranthera gentryi* (Standley) R. Jackson ex B. Turner, Phytologia 25:57. 1972. BASIONYM: *Aster gentryi* Standley, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 22:60. 1940. TYPE: MÉXICO. Chihuahua: Río Mayo, Memelichi, elev. 2250 m, 15 Sep 1936, *H.S. Gentry 2728* (HOLOTYPE: F; Isotype: US!).
- Machaeranthera mexicana* B. Turner & D. Horne, Brittonia 16:330. 1964. TYPE: MÉXICO. México: ca. 35 km W of Toluca along hwy. 15, 3 Aug 1960, *R.M. King 3595* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotypes: MICH, NY! [2 sheets], US [photo, RM!]).
- Machaeranthera tenuis* (S. Watson) B. Turner & D. Horne, Brittonia 16:326. 1964. BASIONYM: *Psilactis tenuis* S. Watson, Proc. Amer.

Acad. Arts 26:139. 1891. TYPE: MÉXICO. Nuevo León: Sierra Madre, near Monterrey, 15 Jun 1888, *C.G. Pringle 2238* (HOLOTYPE: GH!).

To these five taxa I would add the following, which are less well known biosystematically.

Machaeranthera heterocarpa R.L. Hartman & Lane, Brittonia 39:253. 1987. TYPE: U.S.A. Texas: San Patricio Co., Welder Wildlife Refuge, ca. 2.4 km E of headquarters, 20 Oct 1973, *R.L. Hartman 3785* (HOLOTYPE: RM!; Isotypes: NY!, TEX!).

Machaeranthera odysseus Nesom, Syst. Bot. 3:218. 1978. TYPE: MÉXICO. Nuevo León: Cerro Peña Nevada, ca. 5 km NE of mountain locally known as Picacho Onofre or 35 km ENE of Doctor Arroyo, 28 Jul 1977, *G.L. Nesom R585* with C. Wells (HOLOTYPE: US [photo, RM!]; Isotypes: ENCB, GH, LL, MEXU, NCU, RM!, TTC, US! [photo, RM]).

This section is diverse chromosomally. It appears to be based on $x = 4$, as three taxa have $n = 4$. *Machaeranthera heterocarpa* with $n = 3$ is likely derived through descending aneuploidy from *M. tenuis*, the taxon with which it was long confused, or a common ancestor (Hartman & Lane 1987). There is no published chromosome count for *M. gentryi*, which is known only from the type. It is most similar to the taxa (especially *M. mexicana*) with $n = 4$. Finally, two species, *M. brevilingulata* and *M. odysseus*, appear anomalous, having a haploid number of $n = 9$. Based on general morphology and chromosome number, it is quite likely that *Aster pauciflorus* Nutt., which was treated as the sole member of *Aster* subgenus *Almutaster* by Sundberg (1986), belongs with the latter two taxa. Further study will be necessary to confirm this disposition (Semple & Hartman, unpubl.). Interestingly, *A. pauciflorus* (as *A. hydrophyllus* E. Greene) and *A. riparius* (\equiv *M. riparia*) were crossed by Stucky & Jackson (1975) to *M. parviflora* of section *Arida*. Consequently, it is possible that none of the species used in the intergeneric crossing portion of their study on DNA content and chromosome evolution in Astereae was from outside the natural circumscription of *Machaeranthera* sections *Arida* and *Psilactis* (Semple & Hartman, unpubl.).

MACHAERANTHERA Subgenus *SIDERANTHUS* (Sections 6-8)

- II. *Machaeranthera* subgenus *Sideranthus* (Nutt. ex Nees) R.L. Hartman, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Sideranthus* Nutt. ex Nees in Wied-Neuw., *Reise Nord-America* 2:440. 1841. *Dieteria* subgenus *Sideranthus* (Nutt. ex Nees) Nutt., J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ser. 2, 1:177. 1848. TYPE SPECIES: *Dieteria spinulosa* (Pursh) Nutt., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., ser. 2, 7:301. 1840 (\equiv *Machaeranthera pinnatifida* [Hook.] Shinn.).

Ray florets yellow, always present.

6. *Machaeranthera* section *Sideranthus* (Nutt. ex Nees) R.L. Hartman, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Sideranthus* Nutt. ex Nees in Wied-Neuw., *Reise Nord-America* 2:440. 1841. TYPE SPECIES: *Dieteria spinulosa* (Pursh) Nutt. *Dieteria* section *Sideranthus* (Nutt. ex Nees) Nutt. ex Walp., *Repert. Bot. Syst.* 2:587. 1843.

Plants taprooted annuals, biennials, or perennials, sometimes with a much branched caudex, 0.3-7.0 dm tall. Leaves entire, serrate, dentate, or pinnatifid to deeply bipinnatifid, teeth or lobes usually bristle tipped, often markedly so. Heads radiate. Involucre broadly turbinate to depressed campanulate. Phyllaries in 4-8 graduated series, linear to narrowly oblong, lower portion rigid, light green to stramineous, upper half to fifth with a green patch or strip (sometimes blackish near apex), usually pubescent, often with glandular trichomes, erect to squarrose, obtuse to acuminate, usually tipped by a stiff and often pronounced bristle. Receptacles usually alveolate, scales poorly developed or to 3 mm long. Ray florets yellow. Achenes often dimorphic, 1.5-3.2 mm long, elliptic to narrowly obovate, walls thin with 6-16 nerves or weak ribs, glabrous to moderately pubescent; ray achenes usually rounded on dorsal edge, often asymmetrical, and slightly shorter; disc achenes flattened laterally. Pappus 3.5-6.0 mm long, white to tawny, bristles slightly to moderately dorsoventrally flattened basally, in 2-4 markedly graduated series; pappus of ray florets sometimes reduced in length. Chromosome number, $n = 2, 3, 4$, or 8.

1. Plants annual with herbaceous stems; involucre eglandular2.
2. Leaves with entire margins, not bristle lined, or lower cauline and basal ones tridentate or sometimes pinnatifid; restricted to Sierra San Pedro Mártir, NE Baja California, México *M. wigginsii*
- 2' Leaves uniformly spinulose toothed or lobed, bristles usually 1.5-3.0 mm long; phyllaries (except innermost series) tipped by bristles usually 0.6-1.5 mm long; occurring elsewhere *M. gracilis*

- 1' Plants perennial, stems with woody bases; involucre glandular 3.
- 3. Bracts of upper peduncles imbricate and grading into phyllaries; stems nearly leafless above base *M. juncea*
- 3' Bracts few and not grading into phyllaries; stems leafy or leaves reduced near the inflorescence 4.
- 4. Phyllaries strongly squarrose in upper half; leaves thickish, usually oblanceolate to spatulate with bluntly dentate to subentire margins; restricted to Cape region of Baja California Sur and adjacent islands *M. arenaria*
- 4' Phyllaries with appressed to spreading apices; leaves thin, usually oblong to lanceolate with prominent teeth or lobes; found throughout much of SW Canada, W United States, and N half of México *M. pinnatifida*

This section contains five species following the transfer of *Machaeranthera heterophylla* to section *Blepharodon* (see above).

Machaeranthera arenaria (Benth.) Shinn., Field & Lab. 18:40. 1950.
BASIONYM: *Aplopappus arenarius* Benth., Bot. Voy. Sulphur p. 24. 1844. TYPE: MÉXICO. Baja California Sur: Cabo San Lucas, 1841, R.B. Hinds s.n. (HOLOTYPE: K; Isotype: DS! as photo).

Machaeranthera gracilis (Nutt.) Shinn., Field & Lab. 18:41. 1950.
BASIONYM: *Dieteria gracilis* Nutt., J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ser. 2, 1:177. 1848, non *Aster gracilis* Nutt., Gen. N. Amer. Pl. 2:158. 1818. TYPE: U.S.A. New Mexico: near Santa Fe, W. Gambel s.n. (HOLOTYPE: GH!; Isotype: K). *Aplopappus gracilis* (Nutt.) A. Gray, Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts, ser. 2, 4:76. 1849. *Aster dieteria* Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 1:315. 1891, based on *Dieteria gracilis* Nutt. *Eriocarpum gracile* (Nutt.) E. Greene, Erythea 2:190. 1894. *Sideranthus gracilis* (Nutt.) Nelson, Bot. Gaz. (Crawfordsville) 37:266. 1904.

Haplopappus ravenii R. Jackson, Amer. J. Bot. 49:123. 1962.
TYPE: U.S.A. Arizona: Yavapai Co., near Johnson Wash, ca. 16 km S of the Verde River, 8 Jun 1959, R.C. Jackson 2680 (HOLOTYPE: KANU!).

This species is treated in the broad sense to include the $n = 4$ *Haplopappus ravenii* in addition to the $n = 2$ and 3 chromosomal races. According to Jackson (1962; 1971), the $n = 4$ race can be distinguished from the other two on the basis of floret and phyllary morphology. The former is said to possess fewer and shorter pappus

bristles, shorter achenes, and phyllaries that are covered by stiffer and more erect trichomes. I have been unable to make this distinction with confidence. It is true that *H. ravenii* (based on specimens from its described geographic range, but not confirmed by chromosome counts) has phyllaries with trichomes which are often sparse and ascending to spreading versus more numerous, generally appressed, and longer. Unfortunately, in surveying several hundred sheets of *Machaeranthera gracilis* sensu lato, approximately twenty percent showed intermediacy in this character. Formal recognition of the $n = 4$ race has been questioned by Cronquist (1971) and others.

Machaeranthera juncea (E. Greene) Shinn., Field & Lab. 18:40. 1950. BASIONYM: *Aplopappus junceus* E. Greene, Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci. 1:190. 1885. TYPE: U.S.A. California: San Diego Co., Cleveland, M.K. Curran s.n. (HOLOTYPE: NDG). *Eriocarpum junceum* (E. Greene) E. Greene, Erythea 2:108. 1894. *Sideranthus junceus* (E. Greene) Davidson & Moxley, Fl. S. California p. 377. 1923.

Machaeranthera pinnatifida (Hook.) Shinn., Sida 1:295. 1964. BASIONYM: *Diplopappus pinnatifidus* Hook., Fl. Bor.-Amer. 2:22. 1834. TYPE: CANADA. Saskatchewan: Rocky Mountains near Jasper's Lake, T. Drummond s.n. (HOLOTYPE: K?; Isotype: NY [photo, RM!]).

For complete synonymy and a taxonomic treatment of this polymorphic species, the reader is referred to Turner & Hartman (1976). A total of seven varieties distributed between two subspecies are recognized. They often intergrade in areas of sympatry.

Machaeranthera wigginsii (S.F. Blake) R.L. Hartman, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Haplopappus wigginsii* S.F. Blake, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 48:169. 1935. TYPE: MÉXICO. Baja California: Sierra San Pedro Mártir, 18 Sep 1930, I.L. Wiggins & D. Demaree 4914 (HOLOTYPE: US!).

This species, which is restricted to the Sierra San Pedro Mártir of NE Baja California, is most closely related to *Machaeranthera gracilis*.

7. *Machaeranthera* section *Havardii* (R. Jackson) R.L. Hartman, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Haplopappus* section *Havardii* R. Jackson, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 46:479. 1966. TYPE SPECIES: *Haplopappus havardii* Waterf.

Plants taprooted annuals, 1.5-4.5 dm tall. Leaves serrate or dentate, often coarsely so, teeth blunt or terminating in stiff callosities, not bristle tipped. Heads radiate. Involucre broadly turbinate. Phyllaries in 5-7 graduated series, linear to narrowly oblong, lower portion rigid, stramineous, upper fifth to half with green patch or strip, densely glandular, erect, obtuse to acute. Receptacles alveolate, with scales to 0.4 mm long. Ray florets yellow. Achenes essentially monomorphic, 2.5-3.0 mm long, oblong or narrowly elliptic, sometimes slightly asymmetrical, flattened laterally, walls thin with 12-14 nerves, sparsely pubescent. Pappus similar in ray and disc florets, 5-7 mm long, white, bristles filiform, not basally flattened, in 2-3 poorly defined series. Chromosome number, $n = 4$.

Machaeranthera viscida (Wooton & Standley) R.L. Hartman, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Sideranthus viscidus* Wooton & Standley, Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 16:180. 1913. TYPE: U.S.A. New Mexico: Eddy Co., near Hope, 3 Aug 1905, *E.O. Wooton s.n.* (HOLOTYPE: US [photo, RM!]). *Haplopappus viscidus* (Wooton & Standley) S.F. Blake, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 28:486. 1938.

Haplopappus havardii Waterf., Rhodora 45:352. 1943. TYPE: U.S.A. Texas: Culberson Co., 13.6 km E Van Horn, *U.T. Waterfall 4153* (HOLOTYPE: GH; Isotypes: ARIZ!, MO, NY!). *Machaeranthera havardii* (Waterf.) Shinn., Field & Lab. 18:40. 1950.

A species restricted to Chaves, Eddy, and Lea counties, New Mexico and Culberson, Ector, and Hudspeth counties, Texas. Until recently (Jackson 1969) it was usually called *Machaeranthera havardii* (or *Haplopappus havardii*) but this name is a synonym of *M. viscida*, an earlier name that had been "misplaced" in synonymy under the very different *H. spinulosus* (\equiv *M. pinnatifida*) by Hall (1928).

8. ***Machaeranthera* section *Stenoloba*** R.L. Hartman, *sect. nov.* TYPE SPECIES: *Machaeranthera stenoloba* (E. Greene) Shinn.

A *Machaeranthera* section *Sideranthus* acheniis disci late obovatis vel leviter angustaque cordatis parietibus crassis costis prominentibus in quoque facie 5-6, dense pubescentibus marginibus incrassatis, pappo 2-3 mm longis pro parte maxima setis subulatis valde dorsiventraliter complanatus.

Plants taprooted annuals or possibly biennials, (1-)2-4 dm tall. Leaves deeply pinnatifid with linear to subulate lobes tipped by weak seta, often

bipinnatifid on lower part of plant. Heads radiate. Involucre depressed hemispheric. Phyllaries in 4-5 weakly graduated series, narrowly to broadly linear, lower portion rigid, stramineous, with a midline, upper half to two-thirds green or purple tinged, densely stipitate glandular, spreading to reflexed, long attenuate. Receptacles alveolate, with scales less than 0.2 mm long. Ray florets yellow. Achenes dimorphic, ca. 2.5-3.0 mm long, broadly obovate to obscurely and narrowly cordate, usually symmetrical, walls thick, with 10-12 prominent ribs, densely pubescent, margins markedly thickened; ray achenes wedge shaped in cross section; disc achenes compressed laterally. Pappus similar in ray and disc florets, 2-3 mm long, tawny, bristles subulate to filiform, in 3-5 graduated series, markedly dorsiventrally flattened basally. Chromosome number, $n = 4$ (Ralston, *et al.* 1989; G. Brown, unpubl.).

Machaeranthera stenoloba (E. Greene) Shinn., Field & Lab. 18:40. 1950. BASIONYM: *Eriocarpum stenolobum* E. Greene, Erythea 2:109. 1894. TYPE: MÉXICO. Chihuahua: Sierra Madre, sandy flats, Arroyo Ancho, 16 Oct 1887, C.G. Pringle 1903 (HOLOTYPE: NDG; Isotypes: GH!, NY!, PH!). *Haplopappus stenolobus* (E. Greene) H.M. Hall, Publ. Carnegie Inst. Wash. 389:65. 1928.

Aplopappus tenuilobus A. Gray ex E. Greene, Erythea 2:109. 1894, *pro syn.*, non A. Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 21:385, 432. 1886.

This very distinctive and showy species is restricted to the mountains of SW Chihuahua, México, having been collected only a few times and apparently rare (G.L. Nesom, pers. comm.).

EXCLUDED SPECIES

Haplopappus brickellioides S.F. Blake, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 35:173. 1922. Type: U.S.A. Nevada: Nye Co., Sheep Mountain, Ash Meadows, May-Oct 1898, J.A. Purpus 6022 (HOLOTYPE: US [photo, RM!]; Isotypes: NY [photo, RM!], UC!).

Hall (1928) included this species in *Haplopappus* section *Blepharodon*, but Jackson (1968) has shown that its affinities are with *Haplopappus* section *Hazardia* or the genus *Hazardia* (Clark 1979).

Machaeranthera aurea (A. Gray) Shinn., Field & Lab. 18:41. 1950. \equiv *Haplopappus aureus* A. Gray, Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts, ser. 2, 4:76. 1849. Type: U.S.A. Texas: Harris Co.?, low prairies near Houston, Sep-Oct, C. Wright s.n. (HOLOTYPE: GH!; Isotypes: PH!, US!).

This species is a member of the "Phyllocephalus" group of *Haplopappus*; see discussion below.

Machaeranthera annua (Rydb.) Shinn., Sida 1:378. 1964. \equiv *Haplopappus annuus* (Rydb.) Cory, Rhodora 38:407. 1936. BASIONYM: *Sideranthus annuus* Rydb., Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 31:653. 1904, new name for *Aplopappus rubiginosus* Torrey & A. Gray in A. Gray, *Syn. Fl. N. Amer.* 1(2):130. 1884, non Torrey & A. Gray, *Fl. N. Amer.* 2:240. 1842. TYPE: U.S.A. Texas: *T. Drummond 110* (HOLOTYPE: GH; Isotype: NY [photo, RM!]).

This species is a member of the "Phyllocephalus" group of *Haplopappus*; see discussion below.

Machaeranthera kingii (D. Eaton) Cronq. & Keck, Brittonia 9:239. 1957. \equiv *Aster kingii* D. Eaton, *Botany Fortieth Parallel* 5:141,142, pl. 16. 1871. TYPE: U.S.A. Utah: above Cottonwood Canyon, Wasatch Mountains, 2748 m, Aug 1869, *S. Watson 507* (HOLOTYPE: YU?; Isotypes: NY [photo, RM!], US [photo, RM!]).

Machaeranthera kingii (D. Eaton) Cronq. & Keck var. *barnebyana* Welsh & Goodrich, Brittonia 33:299,300. 1981. \equiv *Aster kingii* D. Eaton. TYPE: U.S.A. Utah: Millard Co., Canyon Mountains, Eightmile Creek, 11 km WNW from Scipio, 2350 m, 12 Aug 1980, *S. Goodrich 14929* (HOLOTYPE: BRY; Isotypes: GH, NY, RM!, UC, US [photo, RM!], USFS!, UT, UTC).

Machaeranthera cognata (H.M. Hall) Cronq. & Keck, Brittonia 9:239. 1957. \equiv *Xylorhiza cognata* (H.M. Hall) T.J. Watson (see Watson 1977, for a revision of *Xylorhiza*).

Machaeranthera frutescens (S. Watson) Cronq. & Keck, Brittonia 9:239. 1957. \equiv *Xylorhiza frutescens* (S. Watson) E. Greene, Pittonia 3:48. 1896 (see Watson 1977).

Machaeranthera glabriuscula (Nutt.) Cronq. & Keck, Brittonia 9:239. 1957. \equiv *Xylorhiza glabriuscula* Nutt., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., ser. 2, 7:297. 1840 (see Watson 1977).

Machaeranthera glabriuscula (Nutt.) Cronq. & Keck var. *confertifolia* Cronq., Leaf. W. Bot. 10:11. 1963. \equiv *Xylorhiza confertifolia* (Cronq.) T.J. Watson (see Watson 1977).

Machaeranthera glabriuscula (Nutt.) Cronq. & Keck var. *villosa* (Nutt.) Cronq. & Keck, Brittonia 9:239. 1957. \equiv *Xylorhiza glabriuscula* Nutt. var. *glabriuscula* (see Watson 1977).

Machaeranthera orcuttii (Vasey & Rose) Cronq. & Keck, Brittonia 9:239. 1957. \equiv *Xylorhiza orcuttii* (Vasey & Rose) E. Greene, Pittonia 3:48. 1896 (see Watson 1977).

Machaeranthera phyllocephala (DC.) Shinn., Field & Lab. 18:40. 1950. \equiv *Haplopappus phyllocephalus* DC., Prodr. 5:347. 1936. TYPE: MÉXICO. Tamaulipas: between San Fernando and Matamoros, 1832, J.L. Berlandier 2278 (HOLOTYPE: G [photo, RM!]; Isotypes: G, K, NY [photo, RM!]).

This species is a member of the "Phyllocephalus" group of *Haplopappus*; see discussion below.

Machaeranthera phyllocephala (DC.) Shinn. var. *megacephala* (Nash) Shinn., Field & Lab. 18:40. 1960. \equiv *Haplopappus phyllocephalus* DC. BASIONYM: *Eriocarpum megacephalum* Nash, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 23:107. 1896. TYPE: U.S.A. Florida: Manatee Co., S shore of Sneed's Island, near mouth of Manatee River, 21-23 Aug 1895, G. V. Nash 2492 (HOLOTYPE: NY!: Isotypes: G, GH, K, NDG, PH [photo, RM!], US [photo, RM!]).

This species is a member of the "Phyllocephalus" group of *Haplopappus*; see discussion below.

Machaeranthera tortifolia (Torrey & A. Gray) Cronq. & Keck, Brittonia 9:239. 1957. \equiv *Xylorhiza tortifolia* (Torrey & A. Gray) E. Greene, Pittonia 3:48. 1896 (see Watson 1977).

Machaeranthera tortifolia (Torrey & A. Gray) Cronq. & Keck var. *imberbis* Cronq., Leaf. W. Bot. 10:12. 1963. \equiv *Xylorhiza tortifolia* (Torrey & A. Gray) E. Greene var. *imberbis* (Cronq.) T.J. Watson (see Watson 1977).

Machaeranthera venusta (M.E. Jones) Cronq. & Keck, Brittonia 9:239. 1957. \equiv *Xylorhiza venusta* (M.E. Jones) A.A. Heller, Muhlenbergia 1:8. 1900 (see Watson 1977).

Machaeranthera wrightii (A. Gray) Cronq. & Keck, Brittonia 9:239. 1957. \equiv *Xylorhiza wrightii* (A. Gray) E. Greene, Pittonia 3:47. 1896 (see Watson 1977).

The "Phyllocephalus" group of *Haplopappus* currently is under study by Hartman and Lane (Hartman & Lane 1984; Lane 1982; Lane & Hartman 1984; Lane & Hartman 1985; Lane, et al. 1987). It is part of an $x = 6$ chromosomal line which includes *Isocoma*, *Stephanodoria*, *Grindelia*, *Xanthocephalum*, *Olivaea*, *Prionopsis*, probably *Pyrrocoma* and *Oonopsis*, and perhaps *Xylorhiza*. In addition to the common chromosomal base, most of these genera share a

suite of characters including goblet shaped disc corollas, deltate style branch appendages, and corolla epidermal cells that are only 3 to 4 times longer than wide and have broad longitudinal ridges and transverse endwalls. The relationship of a subset of these genera is supported by a recent analysis of chloroplast DNA restriction site mutations (Nesom, *et al.* 1990). Furthermore, hybridization studies by Jackson & Dimas (1981) indicate that the "Phyllocephalus" group is closely related to, if not congeneric with, *Isocoma* (or *Haplopappus* section *Isocoma*).

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INDEX TO AUTHORS IN VOLUME 68

- Bala, S. 276
Bridges, E.L. 382
Castillo M., J.J. 390
Cheek, M. 85
Cuatrecasas, J. 260
Dempster, L.T. 169
Dutton, B.E. 333
Enquist, M. 293
Gandhi, K.N. 421
Hartman, R.L. 439
HersHKovitz, M.A. 267
Hodel, D.R. 390, 397, 401
Jones, A.G. 171
Kartesz, J.T. 421
Laferrière, J.E. 202, 255
LeLong, M.G. 141
MacRoberts, B.R. 271, 428
MacRoberts M.H. 271, 428
McKenzie, P.M. 141
Morgan, D.R. 174
Nesom, G.L. 122, 144, 174, 181, 186,
199, 202, 205, 229, 241, 247, 303,
363, 366, 413
Nicolson, A.C. 120
Olsen, J. 137
Orzell, S.L. 382
Rico-Gray, V. 102, 108, 113
Sachdeva, S.K. 276
Silba, J. 7
Terrell, E.E. 125
Thomas, R.D. 333
Turner, B.L. 79, 82, 90, 95, 98, 134,
138, 157, 160, 165, 234, 410, 435
Urbatsch, L.E. 141
Warnock, M.J. 1, 239, 417

INDEX TO TAXA IN VOLUME 68

Abies 8-23, 77, 78

alba 9, 11

var. *acutifolia* 11

var. *alba* 9

var. *pardei* 9

balsamea 10

var. *balsamea* 10

var. *phanerolepis* 10

beshanzuensis 13

borisii-regis 11

bornmuelleriana 21

chayuensis 16

chengii 17

chensiensis 10

var. *chensiensis* 10

var. *salouensis* 10

subsp. *yulongzueshanensis* 10

var. *yulongzueshanensis* 10

cilicica 11

var. *borisii-regis* 11

concolor 11

var. *concolor* 11

var. *baja-californica* 11

var. *lowiana* 12

var. *martinezii* 12

delavayi 12, 78

var. *delavayi* 12

var. *faberi* 13

var. *forrestii* 16

var. *georgei* 18

var. *mutoensis* 12

var. *nukiangensis* 13

var. *smithii* 18

var. *equi-trojani* 22

fanjingshanensis 15

faberi 13, 78

var. *faberi* 13, 14

var. *beshanzuensis* 13

subsp. *minensis* 14

var. *minensis* 14

var. *ziyuanensis* 14

fargesii 15

var. *fanjingshanensis* 15

var. *fargesii* 15

var. *hupehensis* 15

ferreana 17

forrestii 16, 18

var. *chayuensis* 16

var. *chengii* 17

var. *ferreana* 17

var. *forrestii* 16

var. *smithii* 18

georgei 18

var. *georgei* 18

var. *smithii* 18

grandis 19

var. *grandis* 19

var. *idahoensis* 19

guatemalensis 20

var. *guatemalensis* 20

var. *jaliscana* 20

var. *tacanensis* 20

hickelii 20

var. *oazacana* 20

- magnifica* 21
 var. *shastensis* 21
minensis 14
nordmanniana 21
 var. *bornmuelleriana* 21, 22
 var. *equi-trojani* 22
nukiangensis 13
oazacana 20
pardei 9
pinsapo 9, 22
procera 21
recurvata 15
religiosa 22
 var. *emarginata* 22
rolii 17
salouensis 10
spectabilis 22
 var. *langtangensis* 22
tacanensis 20
vejari 23
 var. *macrocarpa* 23
 var. *vejari* 23
yuana 17
yuanbaoshanensis 14
yunnanensis 73
ziyuanensis 14
Acacia 217, 312
Acalypha 346
 gracilens 346
 var. *gracilens* 346
 ostriyifolia 346
Acanthaceae 338
Acer 273, 338, 429, 432
 rubrum 273, 338, 429, 432
Aceraceae 273, 338
Achyrocline 181-185, 241, 242, 248, 363-365
 defleza 181-184, 365
 guerreroana 363-365
 oazacana 363-365
 ramosissima 185
 satureoides 181
 turneri 181-184, 363-365
 ventosa 181, 182, 184, 365
 yunckeri 181, 182
Acmella 340
 oppositifolia 340
 var. *repens* 340
Acnida 339
 tamariscina 339
Aconogonum 424
 alaskanum 424
Acourtia 437
Aeschynomene 347
 indica 347
 virginica 347
Agalinis 274, 357
 fasciculata 357
 maritima 357
 obtusifolia 274
Agathis 8, 23, 75, 77
 macrophylla 23
 var. *macrophylla* 23
 var. *obtusa* 23
 obtusa 23
 silbae 23
Agave 218
Ageratina 95, 165
 cardiophylla 95, 97
 macdonaldii 165
 macvaughii 97
 moorei 95, 96
 prunellifolia 165, 166
Agropyron 287, 291
 juncum 287, 291

- Agrostis* 352
 hiemalis 352
 Aizoaceae 102, 103, 107, 338
Aletris 272
 aurea 272
 Aleyrodidae 420
 Alismataceae 338
Allium 350
 bivalve 350
Alloispermum 134-136
 gonzalezae 134, 135
 liebmannii 135
 longiradiatum 134, 135
 michoacanum 134, 135
 var. *liebmannii* 134, 135
 var. *michoacanum* 135, 136
 palmeri 134-136
 var. *lancifolium* 134, 136
 tridacoides 134-136
Alnus 273
 serrulata 273
Alopecurus 352
 carolinianus 352
Alternanthera 338
 paronychioides 338
 philozerooides 338
 Amaranthaceae 338
Amaranthus 338, 339
 australis 338
 gracilis 338
 rudis 339
 viridis 338
 Amaryllidaceae 255, 258, 272
Ambrosia 340
 artemisiifolia 340
 psilostachya 340
 trifida 340
Amentotaxus 24
 argentina 24
 var. *brevifolia* 24
 assamica 25
 formosana 25
 yunnanensis 24
 var. *assamica* 25
 var. *formosana* 25
 var. *poilanei* 25
 var. *yunnanensis* 24
Ammannia 350
 coccinea 350
Amorpha 347
 fruticosa 347
 var. *fruticosa* 347
Ampelopsis 359
 arborea 359
Amphiachyris 464
Amsonia 339
 tabernaemontana 339
 Anacardiaceae 273, 339
Anagallis 356
 arvensis 356
 minima 356
Anaphalis 241, 367-369, 373, 380, 381
 aecciocephala 367, 368, 373
 chilensis 367
 concinna 367, 368, 374
 margaritacea 367
Andropogon 273, 352, 354
 glomeratus 352
 saccharoides 352
 scoparius 354
 ternarius 273

- virginicus* 352
Anemone 356
 caroliniana 356
Anisophylla 114
Anotis 130
 salzmännii 130
Antennaria 248
Anthaeantia 273, 274
 rufa 273, 274
 villosa 274
Aphanactis 138-140
 macdonaldii 138, 139
 obtusata 138
Aphelinidae 420
Apiaceae 273, 339
Apium 339
 leptophyllum 339
Apios 347
 americana 347
Aplopappus 151, 443, 451, 457, 458, 460, 461
 arenarius 457
 brandegei 443
 blephariphyllus 451
 gracilis 457
 gymnocephalus 443
 junceus 458
 mariirensis 151
 tenuilobus 460
 rubiginosus 461
Apocynaceae 339, 419
Aquifoliaceae 273, 339, 421
Araceae 339
Araucaria 26
 cunninghamii 26
 var. *papuana* 26
 hunsteinii 26
 var. *klinkii* 26
 klinkii 26
 schmidii 26
Araucariaceae 75
Archibaccharis 122
 sect. *Archibaccharis* 122-124
 auriculata 123
 hieracioides 122, 123
 macdonaldii 122, 123
 nephocephala 122-124
 peninsularis 123
 serratifolia 123, 124
Arctostaphylos 216
 pungens 216
Arecaceae 339, 390, 397, 401
Aristida 352, 386
 longespica 352
 virgata 386
Aristolochiaceae 156
Arnoglossum 386
 ovatum 386
Aronia 274, 432
 arbutifolia 274, 432
Artemisia 154, 155, 165, 312
 campestris 165, 166
 var. *caudata* 165
 caudata 166
 var. *calvescens* 166
Arthrazon 352
 hispidus 352
Asanthus 412
Asclepiadaceae 339
Asclepias 339
 lanceolata 339

- Ascyrum* 343
 hypericoides 343
Asophora 116
Aspleniaceae 337
Asplenium 337
 platyneuron 337
Aster 207, 219, 273, 340, 341, 439, 440, 442, 450-452, 454, 455, 457, 461, 465
 subgen. *Almutaster* 455
 blepharophyllus 442, 446, 447, 451, 465
 boltoniae 454
 brevilingulatus 454
 carnosus 451
 dieteria 457
 ericoides 273
 gentryi 454, 465
 gracilis 457
 hydrophyllus 455
 intricatus 451, 465
 kingii 461
 subgen. *Ozytripolium* 465
 parviflorus 450
 parvulus 450
 pauciflorus 455
 riparius 452, 455
 sonorae 452
 subulatus 340
 var. *ligulatus* 340
 spinosa 341
 tanacetifolia 440, 450
 var. *pygmaeus* 450
Asteraceae 79, 82, 90, 95, 98, 122, 134, 136, 138, 140, 144, 154, 155, 157, 160, 165, 174, 179-181, 186, 197-199, 201, 202, 204, 205, 227, 229, 233, 234, 241, 246, 247, 254, 273, 303, 332, 340, 363, 365, 366, 381, 410, 412, 413, 416, 421, 422, 435, 439
Astereae 122, 124, 144, 154, 155, 174, 179, 180, 202, 204, 205, 227, 229, 233, 248, 273, 303, 331, 332, 340, 341, 380, 439
Astranthium 227
Atriplex 155, 343
 arenaria 343
 patula 343
 subsp. *hastata* 343
 var. *hastata* 343
Austrutheria 114
Azonopus 352
 affinis 352
Azolla 337
 caroliniana 337
Azollaceae 337
Baccharis 206, 232, 248, 340
 halimifolia 340
 ivaefolia 232
Bacopa 357
 caroliniana 357
 monnieri 357
 rotundifolia 357
Baldunia 386
 uniflora 386
Baptisia 290
Bartlettina 167
 breedlovei 167
Bartonia 273, 386
 paniculata 273, 386
Bataceae 108, 111, 341
Batidaceae 108, 111, 112
Batis 108-112, 341
 argillicola 109, 112
 maritima 108-111, 341
Beaufortia 89

Belloa 197, 249

Benitoa 175, 180

Berberis 252

scheideana 252

Betulaceae 273

Bidens 340, 386

laevis 340

mitis 386

Bigelovia 150, 451

arborescens 150

brachylepis 150

cooperi 150

intricatus 451

nelsonii 151

parishii 151

spathulata 150

Bignoniaceae 341

Blyza 348

aubertii 348

Boehmeria 358

cylindrica 358

Boerhaavia 351

diffusa 351

Boltonia 340

asteroides 340

Boraginaceae 341

Borrchia 340

frutescens 340

Bothriochloa 352

longipaniculata 352

saccharoides 352

Brachiaria 352

platyphylla 352

Brasenia 351

schreberi 351

Brassica 342

juncea 342

var. *crispifolia* 342

var. *longidens* 342

kaber 342

Brassicaceae 342

Brickellia 90-94, 160-164, 234-238

betonicifolia 160

brachiata 234, 237

var. *adenopoda* 236

conduplicata 160, 161, 163

coulteri 234-236

var. *adenopoda* 234-237

var. *brachiata* 234-237

var. *coulteri* 234-237

f. *eglandescens* 234

var. *megalodonta* 237

cylindracea 160

lemmonii 160-163

var. *carmenensis* 160-162

var. *conduplicata* 160-164

var. *lemmonii* 160-164

var. *nelsonii* 160-164

var. *wootonii* 160, 163

megalodonta 234, 237

nelsonii 161, 163

oreithales 90, 92

saltillensis 92

secundiflora 90, 92, 94

viejensis 163

wendtii 90, 91

worthingtonii 90, 92, 93

Briza 291, 352

minor 352

Bromeliaceae 342

Bromus 352

unioloides 352

- Brunnichia* 355
 cirrhusa 355
 ovata 355
Buddleia 417
Bumelia 357, 425
 lanuginosa 357, 425
 var. *albicans* 425
 reclinata 425
 var. *austrofloridensis* 425
 subtomentosa 425
 Burmanniaceae 272
Burmannia 272, 386
 capitata 272, 386
Cabomba 342
 caroliniana 342
 Cabombaceae 342
 Caesalpinaceae 342
Cakile 342
 geniculata 342
Calandrinia 169, 170, 267, 268, 269
 sect. *Amarantoideae* 269
 sect. *Cistanthe* 269
 grandiflora 269
 maritima 269
 nevadensis 169, 170
 pygmaea 169, 170
 salsoloides 268
 tweedyi 268
Calea 134-136
liebmannii 135
palmeri 136
Callicarpa 358
 americana 358
 Callitrichaceae 342
Callitriche 342
 heterophylla 342
 peploides 342
Callitris 74
Calocedrus 74
Calopogon 273
 tuberosus 273
Calyptridium 267, 268, 270
 monandrum 267
 monospermum 267
 parryi 268
 pygmaeum 268
 quadripetalum 268
 roseum 268
 umbellatum 270
Calystegia 343
 sepium 343
 Campanulaceae 273, 342
Campsis 341
 radicans 341
Canna 343
 flaccida 343
 Cannaceae 343
Caperonia 346
 palustris 346
 Capparales 109
 Caprifoliaceae 273, 343
Cardamine 342
 hirsuta 342
 pennsylvanica 342
Cardiospermum 357
 halicacabum 357
Carduus 340
 spinossissimus 340
Carex 272, 344, 386, 389
 albolutescens 344

- cephalophora* 344
complanata 344
ezilis 386, 389
flaccosperma 344
glaucescens 272, 344
hyalinolepis 344
reniformis 344
retrofleza 344
 var. *retrofleza* 344
Carya 348
 aquatica 348
 illinoensis 348
Caryophyllaceae 109, 343
Caryophyllales 109
Caryophyllidae 109
Cassia 342
 fasciculata 342
 var. *puberula* 342
 marilandica 342
 obtusifolia 342
Cassipourea 113-115
 belizensis 115
 elliptica 115
 guianensis 113, 115
 macrodonia 115
 podantha 115
Casuarinaceae 156
Celtis 358
 laevigata 358
Cenchrus 287, 291, 352
 echinatus 352
 incertus 352
 tribuloides 352
Centella 339
 asiatica 339
Centrosema 347
 virginianum 347
Centunculus 356
 minimus 356
Cephalanthus 356
 occidentalis 356
Cephalotaxus 8, 26, 27, 75
 drupacea 27
 var. *sinensis* 27
 fortunei 26
 var. *alpina* 26
 var. *concolor* 26
 var. *lanceolata* 27
 harringtonia 27
 var. *harringtonia* 27
 var. *sinensis* 27
 lanceolata 27
 sinensis 27
Cerastium 343
 glomeratum 343
Ceratophyllaceae 343
Ceratophyllum 343
 demersum 343
 muricatum 343
Ceratopteris 338
 pteridoides 338
Cercis 342
 canadensis 342
Chaerophyllum 339
 tainturieri 339
Chamaecrista 342
 fasciculata 342
 littoralis 342
 mississippiensis 342
Chamaedorea 390, 391, 393, 394, 396-398,
 400-404, 406, 407, 409
 ascendens 393, 396, 397, 400

- aequalis* 403
aguilariana 390, 393
bracypoda 403
castillo-montii 393, 396-398, 400
 subg. *Chamaedoropsis* 393, 397, 400, 401, 403, 406
concolor 390, 393
foveata 403, 404, 406
micrantha 390, 393
pumila 406, 409
queroana 406, 407, 409
rhizomatosa 401-403
robertii 397, 400
rojasiana 390, 393
stolonifera 403
verapazensis 390, 391, 393
vistae 406
volcanensis 393, 394, 396, 397, 400
vulgata 403, 406
- Chamaelaucium* 89
Chamaesyce 346
 - glyptosperma* 346
 - maculata* 346
 - nutans* 346
 - serpens* 346
- Chaptalia* 273
 - tomentosa* 273
- Chenopodiaceae* 109, 343
Chenopodium 343
 - album* 343
 - ambrosioides* 343
 - berlandieri* 343
- Chionolaena* 366-370, 373, 374, 376, 377, 379, 380, 381
 - aecidiocephala* 368-370, 373
 - arbuscula* 368, 369
 - sect. *Chionolaena* 369
 - colombiana* 369
 - concinna* 368, 370, 374
 - corymbosa* 379
 - eleagnoides* 368, 376
 - jeffreyi* 369
 - lavendulaceum* 377
 - sect. *Leucopholis* 369
 - lychnophoroides* 369
 - sartorii* 379
- Chloris* 353
 - petraea* 353
- Chromalaena* 167
 - breedlovei* 167
- Chrysoma* 150
 - fasciculata* 150
- Chrysothamnus* 145, 147-149, 154, 155, 175, 176, 207
 - bloomeri* 152
 - bolanderi* 154
 - eremobius* 154
 - nanus* 152
 - nauseosus* 145
 - resinosus* 152
- Ciclospermum* 339
 - leptophyllum* 339
- Cinnamomum* 349
 - camphora* 349
- Cirsium* 340
 - horridulum* 340
- Cistanthe* 267, 268, 269, 270
 - sect. *Amarantoideae* 269
 - ambigua* 269
 - anceps* 269
 - sect. *Calyptridium* 267
 - celosiioides* 269
 - sect. *Cistanthe* 269
 - grandiflora* 269

- guadalupensis* 269, 270
maritima 269
monandra 267
monosperma 267
parryi 268
 sect. *Philippiamra* 269
pulchella 268
pygmaea 268
quadripetala 268
rosea 268
salsoloides 269
 sect. *Strophiolum* 268
tweedyi 268
umbellata 268
- Citrus* 357
 reticulata 357
- Cladium* 344
 jamaicense 344
- Claytonia* 267, 355
 ambigua 269
 virginica 355
- Clematis* 356
 crispa 356
- Clethra* 123
- Clusia* 120
- Clusiaceae* 273, 343
- Combretaceae* 119
- Compositae* 81, 124, 154, 155, 168, 179, 180, 185, 197, 198, 201, 226, 227, 233, 245, 254, 314, 331, 332, 380, 381, 416, 427, 438
- Cocculus* 350
 carolinus 350
- Coleosanthus* 163
 densus 163
 lemmonii 163
 wootonii 163
- Colocasia* 339
 antiquorum 339
- Commelina* 343
 caroliniana 343
- Commelinaceae* 343
- Coniferae* 7, 8, 78
- Conoclinium* 340
 coelestinum 340
- Convolvulaceae* 343
- Convolvulus* 343
 arvensis 343
 sepium 343
- Conyza* 202, 205-208, 214, 215, 217-225, 227-233, 340
 aegyptica 231, 232
 altoandina 214
 andicola 215
 apurensis 232
 artemisiifolia 215
 blakei 232
 bonariensis 232, 340
 burkartii 232
 canadensis 231, 232, 340
 sect. *Caenotus* 231
 catharinensis 232
 chilensis 231
 confusa 217
 coronopifolia 207, 232
 coulteri 217, 225
 var. *tenuisecta* 225
 dentonae 222
 eriophylla 218
 erythrolaena 224
 evacioides 220
 flaginoides 219
 floribunda 232
 gnaphalioides 207, 217, 220

- gouanii* 232
ivaefolia 230, 232
 sect. *Laennecia* 206, 207
lasseriana 221
limosa 231
microcephala 232
microglossa 222
mima 222
notobellidastrum 232
pampeana 232
pinnata 231
podocephala 231
primulaefolia 231, 232
prolialba 223
 var. *subspicata* 224
pulchella 220, 225
pulcherrima 220
pyrrhopappa 230
ramosissima 231, 232
rivularis 232
saltensis 232
schiedeana 224
senecioides 215
serpentaria 225
sophiifolia 208, 225
sordescens 232
stricta 230
subdecurrens 224
subscaposa 231
tigrensensis 231
trihecatactis 232
uliginosa 232
welwitschii 230
Conyzella 217, 231
 coulteri 217
Coreopsis 273, 386
 linifolia 273, 386
 Cornaceae 344
- Cornus* 344, 429, 432
 drummondii 344
 florida 429, 432
 foemina 344
 subsp. *foemina* 344
 stricta 344
Coronopus 342
 didymus 342
Corydalis 347
 micrantha 347
 subsp. *australis* 347
 var. *australis* 347
Crassula 344
 aquatica 344
 Crassulaceae 344
Crataegus 293-298, 300-302, 356
 brazoria 297
 crus-galli 295, 301
 dallasiana 293, 296-298
 erythropoda 301
 glabriuscula 301
 mollis 297
 reverchonii 294-296
 var. *discolor* 295
 var. *stevensiana* 294, 295
 stevensiana 293-296
 tezana 297
 tracyi 301
 turnerorum 293, 298, 300, 301
 uvaldensis 301
 viburnifolia 297
 viridis 356
 wootoniana 301
Crepis 165, 166, 168, 341
 barberi 166
 japonica 341
 runcinata 165, 166

- var. *barberi* 165, 166
Crinum 350
 americanum 350
Croptilon 175, 180
Croton 346
 capitatus 346
 var. *capitatus* 346
 glandulosus 346
 monanthogynus 346
 punctatus 346
Cryptomeria 77
 japonica 77
Cucumis 344
 melo 344
 var. *dudaim* 344
 Cucurbitaceae 344
 Cupressaceae 76, 78, 338
Cupressus 8, 27-31, 74, 77, 78, 216
 arizonica 27
 var. *montana* 27
 austro-tibetica 28
 cashmeriana 29, 77
 chengiana 28
 var. *jiangeensis* 28
 duclouziana 28
 goveniana 28
 var. *pygmaea* 28
 himalaica 28
 var. *darjeelingensis* 29
 lusitanica 29, 67
 var. *hondurensis* 30
 var. *lindleyi* 30
 var. *lusitanica* 29, 30
 macrocarpa 28
 roylei 30
 sempervirens 30, 31
 var. *horizontalis* 30
 var. *indica* 30, 31
 whitleyana 30
Cuscuta 344
 campestris 344
 cuspidata 344
 indecora 344
 var. *indecora* 344
 pentagona 344
 var. *pentagona* 344
 Cuscutaceae 344
Cynoctonum 273, 350
 mitreola 350
 sessilifolium 273
Cynodon 280, 283, 291, 352
 dactylon 280, 283, 291, 352
 Cyperaceae 272, 344, 420
Cyperus 344, 345, 381
 articulatus 344
 digitatus 344
 elegans 344
 erythrorhizos 344
 esculentus 344
 filicinus 345
 globosus 344
 haspan 344
 hermaphroditus 344
 iria 344
 odoratus 344
 ovularis 344
 var. *cylindricus* 344
 ozylepis 345
 polystachyos 345
 var. *filicinus* 345
 pseudovegetus 345
 retrosus 345
 rotundus 345
 virens 345

- Cytisus* 417
Dacrydium 31, 75
 cornwalliana 31
 gracilis 31
 ericoides 31
 leptophyllum 31
Dactyloctenium 280, 292, 352
 aegyptium 280, 292, 352
Dactylopetalum 114
Dammara 23
 obtusata 23
Daubentonia 347
 drummondii 347
Daucus 339
 pusillus 339
Decodon 350
 verticillatus 350
Decussocarpus 8, 38
Delphinium 1-6
 abietorum 5
 carolinianum 1, 4, 6
 subsp. *calciphilum* 1, 4, 5
 subsp. *carolinianum* 4, 5
 subsp. *vimineum* 4
 subsp. *virescens* 4, 5
 glaucum 5
 hansenii 1, 3
 subsp. *ewanianum* 1, 3
 subsp. *hansenii* 3
 subsp. *kernense* 3
 kinkiense 2
 parishii 1, 2
 subsp. *pallidum* 1, 2
 var. *pallidum* 2
 subsp. *purpureum* 2
 parryi 1, 2, 3
 subsp. *maritimum* 1, 2
 var. *maritimum* 2
 subsp. *purpureum* 1, 2
 var. *stachydeum* 5
 stachydeum 1, 5
 variegatum 1, 2, 3
 subsp. *kinkiense* 1, 2, 3
Dennstaedtiaceae 272
Desmodium 347
 perplezum 347
Dichantherium 273, 353, 354
 acuminatum 273, 354
 var. *densiflorum* 354
 var. *implicatum* 354
 var. *lindheimeri* 354
 commutatum 353
 dichotomum 353
 scabriusculum 273
 scoparium 273, 354
 sphaerocarpon 354
Dichondra 343
 carolinensis 343
Dicotyledones 120
Dichromena 345, 386
 colorata 345
 latifolia 386
Dieteria 456, 457
 gracilis 457
 sect. *Sideranthus* 456
 subgen. *Sideranthus* 456
 spinulosa 456
Digitaria 353
 adscendens 353
 ciliaris 353
 sanguinalis 353
Diodia 273, 356

- teres* 356
virginiana 273, 356
 var. *virginiana* 356
- Dimorphanthus* 231
- Diospyros* 346
 virginiana 346
- Diplachne* 353
 fascicularis 353
 uninervis 353
- Diplopappus* 150, 458
 ericoides 150
 pinnatifidus 458
- Diplostegium* 248
- Distichlis* 353
 spicata 353
- Drosera* 85-89, 273, 386
 brevifolia 273
 sect. *Bryastrum* 85, 88
 sect. *Lamprolepis* 85, 88, 89
 leucoblasta 86, 88
 mannii 85-88
 occidentalis 88
 pulchella 88, 89
 pygmaea 88, 89
 rechingeri 85
 scorpioides 85
 tracyi 386
- Droseraceae 85, 89, 273
- Dyscritogyne* 412
- Dyssodia* 165, 166, 168
 anthemidifolia 166
 appendiculata 166
 aurantia 166
 littoralis 166
 neomezicana 166
 var. *pulcherrima* 166
 pulcherrima 165, 166
- Ebenaceae 346
- Echinochloa* 353
 colona 353
 crusgalli 353
 walteri 353
- Echinodorus* 338
 cordifolius 338
- Eclipta* 340
 alba 340
 prostrata 340
- Edemias* 231, 232
- Edrastrima* 128
 uniflora 128
- Egeria* 348
 densa 348
- Eichhornia* 355
 crassipes 355
- Eleocharis* 272, 345
 acicularis 345
 atropurpurea 345
 baldwinii 345
 caribaea 345
 cellulosa 345
 elongata 345
 equisetoides 345
 fallax 345
 flavescens 345
 macrostachya 345
 microcarpa 272
 montana 345
 montevidensis 345
 obtusata 345
 tuberculosa 272
 var. *obtusata* 345
 olivacea 345

- parvula* 345
quadrangulata 345
Elephantopus 340
carolinianus 340
Eleusine 353
indica 353
Elodea 348
densa 348
Elychrysum 375, 377
lavendulaefolium 375, 377
Elymus 353
virginicus 353
Encarsia 420
formosa 420
Encelia 165, 167, 168
actonii 167
frutescens 167
var. *actonii* 167
virginensis 165, 167
subsp. *actonii* 167
var. *actonii* 165, 167
Equisetaceae 338
Equisetum 338
hyemale 338
var. *affine* 338
Eragrostis 353
elliottii 353
hypnoides 353
Erechtites 340
hieracifolia 340
Erianthus 353
giganteus 353
Ericaceae 273
Ericameria 144-155, 174-176, 180
arborescens 150
sect. *Asiris* 152
austrotezana 153
bloomeri 145, 152
brachylepis 150
cervina 152
compacta 144, 152
cooperi 145-147, 150
subsp. *bajacalifornica* 150
var. *bajacalifornica* 150
crispa 144, 152
cuneata 150, 155
var. *macrocephala* 150
var. *spathulata* 150
diffusa 153
discoidea 144, 153
var. *linearis* 144, 153
sect. *Ericameria* 150
ericoides 147, 150
fasciculata 150
gilmanii 144, 153
greenei 144, 153
juarezensis 151
laricifolia 151
linearifolia 145, 146, 151
sect. *Macronema* 152
martirensis 151
microphylla 149, 150
monactis 150
nana 152
nelsonii 151
obovata 144, 152
ophiditis 144, 153
palmeri 147, 151
var. *pachylepis* 151
parishii 147, 151
var. *peninsularis* 151
parrasana 145, 153
pinifolia 147, 151

- pseudobaccharis* 153
purpureus 153
resinosa 152
riskindii 153
 sect. *Stenotopsis* 145, 151
suffruticosa 144, 152, 153
triantha 154
watsonii 144, 152
zionis 144, 153
Erigeron 202, 203, 205-207, 215, 219-221, 224, 227, 229-231, 233, 340
 aegyptica 231
 andicola 215
 artemisiifolia 215
 bonariensis 340
 sect. *Caenotus* 229, 231
 canadensis 231, 340
 var. *pusillus* 340
 chinense 231
 sect. *Cinnactis* 230
 sect. *Conyza* 231
 discoideus 217
 divaricatum 231
 eriphyllus 202, 203, 216, 218
 sect. *Fruticosus* 230
 gnaphalioides 217
 gouanii 231
 linifolius 340
 microglossus 221
 niveus 220
 oreophilus 207
 philadelphicus 340
 pusillus 340
 schiedeanus 224
 senecioides 215
 siculum 231
 sect. *Spinosi* 230
 subdecurrens 224
 subspicatus 224
 var. *leiocarpus* 224
 tenuis 340
 sect. *Wyomingia* 230
Eriocarpum 444, 457, 458, 460
 gracilis 457
 grindelioides 444
 junceum 458
 megacephalum 462
 stenobum 460
Eriocaulaceae 272, 275, 389
Eriocaulon 272, 386
 compressum 386
 decangulare 272, 386
Eriochloa 353
 punctata 353
Eryngium 273, 386
 integrifolium 273, 386
Erythrocoma 425
 canescens 425
Eschenbachia 217, 225, 231
 coulteri 217
 globosa 231
 tenuisecta 225
Espletia 223
Euchiton 242
Eupatorieae 82, 90, 95, 160, 234, 410, 412
Eupatorium 165, 167, 273, 340
 breedlovei 167
 capillifolium 340
 coelestinum 340
 compositifolium 340
 fistulosum 273
 guerreroanum 165, 167
 leucolepis 273
 rotundifolium 273

- rzedowskii* 165, 167
serotinum 340
sinaloense 167
surutatoanum 165, 167
tenejapanum 165, 167
Euphorbia 346
 dentata 346
 glyptosperma 346
 maculata 346
 nutans 346
 serpens 346
 Euphorbiaceae 346
Eustachys 353
 petraea 353
Eustoma 37
 ezaltatum 347
Euthamia 144, 155, 180, 340
 gymnospermoides 340
 leptocephala 340
 tenuifolia 340
 Fabaceae 89, 273, 347, 421, 423
 Fagaceae 347
Fagus 429
 grandifolia 429
Falcatifolium 31, 32
 falciforme 32
 gruezoii 31
 sleumeri 31
 usan-apuensis 32
Festuca 355
 octoflora 355
Ficus 351
 carica 351
Filago 187
Fimbrillaria 231, 232
Fimbristylis 345
 castanea 345
 miliacea 345
 spadicea 345
Floscaldasia 207
Frazinus 351
 pensylvanica 351
Fuirena 272, 345, 386
 breviseta 345
 squarrosa 272, 345, 386
 Fumariaceae 347
Gaillardia 340
 pulchella 340
Galinsoga 135
 Galinsoginae 136, 138
Galium 356, 357
 aparine 356
 tinctorium 357
Gamochaeta 186-201, 242, 246, 248, 249, 254, 413, 416
 americana 186, 189-192, 195, 200
 calviceps 193
 falcata 186, 190, 192, 193, 196
 guatemalensis 191
 irazuensis 199, 200
 pensylvanica 186, 190, 191, 193, 195
 purpurea 186, 189-192, 194, 195, 197, 199
 sphacilata 186, 190, 195, 196
 spicata 191
 stachydifolia 197
 standleyi 199, 200
 subfalcata 192, 193
 ustulata 186, 190, 196, 197
Garrya 216
Gaura 351

- lindheimeri* 351
longiflora 351
Gelsimium 273
 sempervirens 273
 Gentianaceae 273, 347
 Geraniaceae 348
Geranium 348
 carolinianum 348
Gerardia 357
 fasciculata 357
 maritima 357
Geum 356, 425
 canadense 356
 triflorum 425
 var. *canescens* 425
 var. *ciliatum* 425
Gleditsia 342
 triacanthos 342
Glottidium 347
 vesicarium 347
 Gnaphaliinae 186, 188, 197-199, 241, 242,
 245-249, 254, 369, 380, 381, 416
Gnaphaliothamnus 248, 366-380, 413, 416
 aecidiocephalus 366, 372-374
 concinus 366, 372-374
 costaricensis 366, 371, 372, 374, 376,
 378
 cryptocephalus 366, 371, 372, 375,
 376, 378, 379
 eleagnoides 366, 372, 373, 376, 377,
 379
 lavendulaefolius 366, 370-372, 375-
 379
 macdonaldii 366, 371, 372, 376, 378
 rhodanthus 370
 salicifolius 366, 368-370, 372, 373,
 376-380
 sartorii 366, 371, 372, 379, 380
Gnaphalium 181, 186-201, 241-243, 245-249,
 340, 341, 363, 364, 366-370, 373, 374,
 376-379, 381, 413, 414-416, 422, 426
 subg. *Achyrocline* 181
 aecidiocephalum 373
 americanum 189, 190, 192
 attenuatum 364
 calviceps 192
 chartaceum 413, 414
 concinnum 367, 374
 elegans 413
 eleagnoides 376
 sect. *Euchiton* 242
 sect. *Eurhodognaphalium* 370
 falcatum 192
 flavocephalum 413-416
 sect. *Gamochaeta* 189, 198
 subg. *Gamochaeta* 189
 guatemalense 191
 heteroides 192, 193
 hintoniorum 413, 414, 416
 hypochionaeum 376
 indicum 187, 422, 426
 lavendulaceum 375, 377
 lavendulaefolium 377
 sect. *Metalsiopsis* 370
 obtusifolium 340
 sect. *Omalotheca* 243
 ozyphyllum 413, 414
 pannosum 196
 pauciflorum 187
 pedunculiosum 195
 pensilvanicum 193, 340
 peregrinum 193
 polycaulon 187, 422
 purpureum 189, 194, 340, 341
 var. *falcatum* 192, 340
 var. *americanum* 190
 var. *purpureum* 341

var. *spathulatum* 193
 var. *sphacilatum* 195
 var. *spicatum* 191, 192
 var. *standleyi* 199
 var. *ustulatum* 196

rhodanthum 370, 379

sect. *Rhodognaphalium* 366, 367, 370

subg. *Rhodognaphalium* 370

rosaceum 194

salicifolium 367, 378

sarmentosum 247, 252

sartorii 379

satureoides 181

seemannii 370, 379

spathulatum 193, 341

sphacilatum 195

spicatum 191

stachydifolium 192

var. *falcatum* 192

var. *sphacilatum* 195

stagnale 192

stolonatum 248, 367

subfalcatum 192

sect. *Synchaeta* 244

uliginosum 186

ustulatum 196, 197

Gramineae 291

Grangeinae 207, 227

Gratiola 274, 357

pilosa 274

sphaerocarpa 357

virginiana 357

Greenella 464

Grindelia 179, 303-331, 462

angustifolia 327

aphanactis 303-305, 310

arizonica 303-305, 310

var. *arizonica* 319

var. *dentata* 318

var. *microphylla* 318

var. *neomezicana* 303, 318, 319

var. *stenophylla* 319

decumbens 319

eligulata 303, 306, 311

grandiflora 304, 309

greenei 303, 324

greenmanii 317, 329, 330

havardii 303, 308, 315, 319, 320

hintoniorum 303, 317, 328, 329

inuloides 303, 312, 314-317, 322, 324-329

var. *glandulosa* 303, 325-327

var. *hirtella* 303, 326, 327, 329

var. *inuloides* 303, 326-328

var. *latampleza* 303, 325, 327

var. *microcephala* 322

lanceolata 303, 304, 308, 309, 320, 324

var. *greenei* 303, 324

var. *lanceolata* 308, 324

var. *tezana* 308, 324

littoralis 324, 325

macvaughii 303, 312, 313

microcephala 303, 304, 307, 309, 318, 321, 331

var. *adenodonta* 303, 322, 323

f. *angustior* 323

var. *microcephala* 303, 322

var. *montana* 303, 323

var. *pusilla* 303, 322, 323

montana 323

nelsonii 303, 315, 316

neomezicana 303, 318

nuda 303-306, 310, 311

var. *aphanactis* 303, 305, 306, 310

var. *nuda* 306, 310

oazacana 303, 316, 323, 324

obovatifolia 309, 330

ozylepis 303, 304, 307, 310-315

- var. eligulata* 303, 310, 311
 - f. capitella* 312
 - palmeri* 316, 319
 - pinnatifida* 306, 310
 - robinsonii* 309, 330
 - scabra* 303, 308, 309, 319-321
 - var. neomezicana* 303, 319-321
 - setulifera* 318
 - squarrosa* 303-305, 326
 - var. hirtella* 326
 - var. nuda* 304, 305, 310
 - f. angustior* 304-306, 310
 - var. squarrosa* 304
 - subdecurrens* 303, 311-313, 315
 - sublanuginosa* 315, 316, 324
 - tenella* 304, 309
 - tezana* 324
 - turneri* 303, 313-315, 317
 - vetimontis* 303, 317, 330
- Gutierrezia* 464
- Gymnosperma* 464
- Habenaria* 352
 - repens* 352
- Halimus* 104
 - portulacastrum* 104
- Halogoraceae 348
- Hamamelidaceae 273, 348
- Hamamelidae 109
- Haplopappus* 144-155, 174, 175, 177-180, 341, 439, 445, 457-464
 - aberrans* 177
 - alpinus* 177, 179
 - annuus* 460
 - arborescens* 150
 - subsp. peninsularis* 151
 - sect. Asiris* 144-149, 152, 175, 180
 - aureus* 460
 - sect. Blepharodon* 174, 177, 443, 460, 464
 - bloomeri* 145, 147, 152
 - subsp. compactus* 152
 - var. ophitidis* 153
 - brachylepis* 150
 - brickelliioides* 460, 464
 - cervinus* 152
 - compactus* 152
 - cooperi* 150
 - crispus* 152
 - cuneatus* 150
 - var. spatulata* 150
 - eastwoodae* 150
 - sect. Ericameria* 144, 155, 175
 - ericoides* 149, 150
 - sect. Eriocarpaea* 444
 - ezimius* 178
 - var. peirsonii* 178
 - gilmanii* 153
 - gracilis* 463, 464
 - graniticus* 178
 - greenei* 153
 - sect. Gymnocoma* 154, 179
 - havardii* 458, 459
 - sect. Havardii* 458
 - sect. Hazardia* 175, 460
 - sect. Hesperodoria* 148, 175
 - interior* 152
 - sect. Isocoma* 175, 463
 - sect. Isopappus* 175, 180
 - juarezensis* 151
 - laricifolius* 151
 - linearifolius* 151, 155
 - var. interior* 152
 - lyallii* 178
 - sect. Macronema* 144-149, 152, 175, 176, 180, 207
 - macronema* 145, 153

- var. linearis* 153
microcephalus 179
monactis 150
nanus 152
obovatus 152
occidentalis 152
 sect. *Oonopsis* 175
ophitidis 153
 sect. *Oreochrysum* 148, 175, 176
 sect. *Osbertia* 175
palmeri 151
 subsp. pachylepis 151
parishii 151
peirsonii 178
phyllocephalus 341, 462, 464
pinifolius 151
 sect. *Polyphylla* 174
 sect. *Pionopsis* 175
propinquus 150
purpusii 145
pygmaeus 178
 sect. *Pyrrocoma* 175
ravenii 457, 458, 463, 464
resinosus 152
rhizomatus 439, 445
rydbergii 152
salicinus 175, 177
spinulosus 459
stenolobus 460
 sect. *Stenotopsis* 144-146, 151, 175
 sect. *Stenotus* 148, 175, 176
suffruticosus 153
 sect. *Tonestus* 148, 175-177
viscidus 459
watsonii 152
 var. rydbergii 152
wigginsii 458
zionis 153
- Harpalium* 422
 rigidum 422
Hazardia 149, 174, 175, 179, 460, 463
 Hedyotideae 125, 133
Hedyotis 125, 126, 128-133, 357
 auricularia 128
 boscii 129
 callitrichoides 131
 corymbosa 128
 crassifolia 357
 fasciculata 129
 fruticosa 133
 glomerata 128
 nigricans 126
 salzmannii 130, 132
 thesiifolia 130
 uniflora 128
 var. fasciculata 129
Hedysarum 424
 conjugatum 424
 gemellum 424
Helenium 341
 amarum 341
 Heliantheae 98, 134-136, 138, 140, 157
Helianthus 273, 341, 422, 423
 angustifolius 273, 341
 diffusus 422
 pauciflorus 422, 423
 subsp. rigidus 423
 subsp. subrhomboideus 423
 rigidus 422, 423
 subsp. subrhomboideus 423
 scaberrimus 423
 subsp. subrhomboideus 423
 subrhomboideus 423
Helichrysum 377, 378, 422

- indicum* 422
lavendulaefolium 377
salicifolium 378
Heliotropium 341, 342
 curassavicum 341
 var. *curassavicum* 341
 indicum 342
 procumbens 342
Hemarthria 353
 altissima 353
Hesperodoria 148, 175
 scopulorum 175
Heterochaeta 217, 219
 gnaphalioides 217
 stricta 219
Heterotheca 341
 subazillaris 341
 var. *subazillaris* 341
Hibiscus 350
 grandiflorus 350
 lasiocarpus 350
Homoptera 420
Hordeum 353
 pusillum 353
Houstonia 125, 126, 132, 133, 357
 pusilla 357
Humiriaceae 260, 261
Humiristrum 260, 261, 266
 colombianum 261
 ezcelsum 261
 glaziovii 261
 ottohuberi 260
Hydrilla 348
 verticillata 348
Hydrocharitaceae 348
Hydrochloa 353
 caroliniensis 353
Hydrocotyle 339
 ranunculoides 339
 umbellata 339
 verticillata 339
Hydrolea 348
 ovata 348
 quadrivalvis 348
Hydrophyllaceae 348
Hymenocallis 255-259, 350
 caroliniana 350
 durangensis 255, 257
 eulae 350
 pimana 255, 257, 258
 liriosome 350
 occidentalis 350
 pimana 255-258
 pimana 255, 257
Hymenoptera 420
Hypericum 273, 343, 386
 brachyphyllum 386
 drummondii 343
 fasciculatum 273
 hypericoides 343
 mutilum 343
 setosum 273
 stans 273
 virginicum 343
Hypochoeris 272
 rigida 272
Ilex 273, 339, 386, 421, 422, 426, 429, 432
 ambigua 421, 422, 426
 var. *monticola* 421, 422, 426
 ambigua 421
 var. *monticola* 421

- coriacea* 386
decidua 339
monticola 421, 422
opaca 273, 429, 432
vomitorea 273, 339, 432
Indigofera 347, 423, 426
 jamaicensis 423
 keyensis 423
 mucronata 423
 var. *keyensis* 423
 scabra 423
 suffruticosa 347
 trita 423
 var. *keyensis* 423
Inuleae 181, 185, 186, 197-199, 201, 241, 245-247, 254, 363, 365, 366, 380, 381, 413, 416
Ipomoea 344
 sagittata 344
 trichocarpa 344
Iridaceae 348
Iris 348
 brevicaulis 348
 giganticaerulea 348
 virginica 348
Isocoma 175, 180, 462, 463
Iva 341
 angustifolia 341
 var. *angustifolia* 341
 frutescens 341
Jacquemontia 344
 tamnifolia 344
Jalcoiphila 254
Jasminum 351
 mesnyi 351
Juglandaceae 348
Juncaceae 272, 348
Juncus 272, 348, 349, 386
 acuminatus 348
 biflorus 349
 brachycarpus 348
 bufonius 348
 dichotomus 348
 dudleyi 348
 effusus 349
 interior 349
 marginatus 349
 nodatus 349
 polycephalus 349
 repens 349
 roemerianus 349
 scirpoides 272
 tenuis 349
 trigonocarpus 272, 386
Juniperus 32- 34, 252, 338
 chinensis 32
 var. *gaussenii* 32
 communis 33
 conferta 33
 drobovii 33
 gaussenii 32
 jarkendensis 33
 monticola 252
 rigida 33
 sabina 33
 var. *jarkendensis* 33
 semiglobosa 33, 34
 var. *drobovii* 33
 var. *semiglobosa* 33
 var. *talassica* 34
 talassica 34
 tianschanica 33
 virginiana 338
Justicia 338

- lanceolata* 338
ovata 338
 var. *lanceolata* 338
- Keteleeria* 13, 34-36
- calcareea* 34
 cyclolepis 35
 dauidiana 34, 35
 var. *calcareea* 34
 var. *dauidiana* 34, 35
 var. *pubescens* 34
 dopiana 35
 evelyniana 34, 35
 var. *evelyniana* 34
 var. *hainanensis* 35
 var. *roulettii* 35
 faberi 13
 fortunei 35
 var. *cyclolepis* 35
 var. *zerophila* 36
 hainanensis 35
 oblonga 35
 pubescens 34
 roulettii 35
 zerophila 36
- Koanophyllon* 167
- guerreroana* 167
 rzadowskii 167
 sinaloensis 167
- Kosteletzkya* 350
- virginica* 350
 var. *althiifolia* 350
- Krigia* 341
- cespitosa* 341
 dandelion 341
 oppositifolia 341
- Lachnocaulon* 272, 274, 275, 386
- anceps* 272, 274
- digynum* 274, 386
 minus 274
- Lactuca* 341
- serriolaa* 341
- Laennecia* 202-226, 228-230, 233
- altoandina* 205, 209-212, 214, 215
 artemisiifolia 205, 209-212, 214, 215, 226
 chihuahuana 205, 208-210, 212, 213, 216
 confusa 205, 207-210, 212, 213, 217
 coulteri 205, 208-211, 212, 214, 217, 218
 eriophylla 202, 205, 208-210, 212, 213, 217-219
 flaginoides 205, 206, 208-210, 212, 213, 219-221
 gnaphalioides 205, 208-210, 212, 214, 217, 219, 220
 sect. *Laennecia* 205, 208, 209, 211
 lasseriana 205, 208-210, 212, 213, 221
 microglossa 205, 208, 210-213, 221, 222
 mima 205, 208-210, 212, 213, 222, 223
 parvifolia 220
 pimana 202, 203, 205, 208-210, 212, 214, 217, 223
 pinnatifida 220
 proliabla 205, 208-210, 212, 223, 224
 schiedeana 205, 208-210, 212, 213, 218, 224
 sophiifolia 205, 208-212, 214, 215, 225, 226
 sect. *Sophiifolium* 205, 208, 209, 211
- Lagenophora* 207, 226
- Lamiaceae* 349
- Lamium* 349
- amplexicaule* 349
- Lantana* 358
- camara* 358

- Lariz* 23, 36, 37, 77
 cajanderii 36
 gmelini 36
 var. *cajanderii* 36
 var. *olgensis* 36
 griffithiana 37
 var. *speciosa* 37
 himalaica 37
 lyallii 23
 olgensis 36
 potaninii 37
 var. *himalaica* 37
 var. *macrocarpa* 37
 speciosa 37
Larrea 218
Lauraceae 273, 349
Leersia 353
 hezandra 353
 oryzoides 353
Legnotis 114
elliptica 115
Leguminosae 290, 426, 427
Lemna 349
 minor 349
 perpusilla 349
 valdiviana 349
Lemnaceae 349
Lentibulariaceae 273, 349
Lepidium 342
 ruderales 342
Leptilon 224, 231
 divaricatum 231
 integrifolium 224
 subdecurrens 224
Leptochloa 353
 fascicularis 353
 nealleyi 353
 uninervia 353
Leucopholis 369, 370
Leucosyris 341, 451
 carnosa 451
 spinosa 341
Lewisia 169, 170, 267, 268, 270
 sect. *Cotyledon* 270
 glandulosa 169, 170
 nevadensis 170
 pygmaea 169, 170
 subsp. *glandulosa* 170
 var. *nevadensis* 170
 subg. *Strophium* 268
 tweedyi 268
Liatris 273, 386
 pycnostachya 273
 spicata 386
Libocedrus 37, 76
 austro-caledonica 76
 papuana 37
 var. *arfakensis* 37
Lilaeopsis 339
 carolinensis 339
Liliaceae 272, 350
Limnobia 348
 spongia 348
Limnobia 353
 arkansana 353
Limnosciadium 339
 pinnatum 339
 pumilum 339
Linaceae 273, 350
Linosyris 451
 carnosa 451

Linum 273, 350

medium 273, 350

var. *tezanum* 350

Linaria 357

canadensis 357

tezana 357

Lindernia 357

dubia 357

var. *anagallidea* 357

Lippia 358

nodiflora 358

Liquidambar 273, 348, 429, 432

styraciflua 273, 348, 429, 432

Lobelia 273

puberula 273

reverchonii 273

Loganiaceae 273, 350

Lolium 353

perenne 353

Lonicera 343

japonica 343

Lophiola 386

americana 386

Luciliopsis 368

Ludwigia 274, 351

alterniflora 274

decurrens 351

glandulosa 351

hirtella 274

leptocarpa 351

linearis 351

palustris 351

peplodes 351

sphaerocarpa 351

uruguayensis 351

Luziola 353

fluitans 353

Lycium 357

carolinianum 357

Lycopodiaceae 272

Lycopodium 272

alopecuroides 272

adpressum 272

carolinianum 272

Lycopus 349

rubellus 349

var. *rubellus* 349

Lythraceae 350

Lythrum 350

alatum 350

var. *lanceolatum* 350

lanceolatum 350

Machaeranthera 174, 179, 341, 439-465

ammophila 448, 449, 465

annua 461

arenaria 457

arida 442, 446-450, 465

sect. *Arida* 439, 441, 442, 446, 447, 449, 451, 455

arizonica 448

asteroides 452

aurea 460

blephariphylla 444

sect. *Blepharodon* 174, 179, 439, 441, 443-445, 451, 457, 464

bolotoniae 452, 454

brevilingulata 453-455

carnosa 441, 446, 447, 451

canescens 445

var. *shastensis* 445

cognata 461

coloradoensis 439, 444

- var. *brandegei* 439, 444
- var. *coloradoensis* 444
- coulteri* 441, 447-450, 465
 - var. *arida* 450
 - var. *coulteri* 450
- crispa* 448-450
- crutchfieldii* 445
- frutescens* 461
- gentryi* 454, 455
- glabriuscula* 461
 - var. *confertifolia* 461
 - var. *villosa* 461
- gracilis* 456-458
- grindelioides* 444, 445
 - var. *depressa* 445
 - var. *grindelioides* 445
- gymnocephala* 441, 443, 445
- gypsophila* 445
- havardii* 459
- sect. *Havardii* 439, 442, 458
- sect. *Hesperastrum* 441, 445, 449, 465
- heterocarpa* 453, 454
- heterophylla* 439, 441, 443-445, 457
- johnstonii* 445
- juncea* 457, 458
- kingii* 461
 - var. *barnebyana* 461
- leucanthemifolia* 449
- sect. *Machaeranthera* 442, 443, 465
- subgen. *Machaeranthera* 441, 443
- mezicana* 454, 455
- odysseus* 452, 453, 455
- orcuttii* 462
- ser. *Originales* 444
- parviflora* 442, 447-450, 452, 455
- phyllocephala* 341, 462
- pinnatifida* 456-459, 465
- sect. *Psilactis* 441, 446, 447, 449, 452, 455, 464, 465
- pygmaea* 450
- restiformis* 445
- rhizomata* 445
- riparia* 447, 451, 452, 455
- shastensis* 445
- sect. *Sideranthus* 439, 443, 445, 456, 459
- subgen. *Sideranthus* 439, 442, 456
- sonorae* 452
- stenoloba* 459, 460
- sect. *Stenoloba* 439, 442, 459
- tagetina* 443, 447
- tanacetifolia* 440, 443, 447, 450
 - var. *imberbis* 462
 - var. *pygmaea* 450
- tenuis* 453-455
- tortifolia* 462
 - var. *imberbis* 462
- turneri* 442, 447, 452
- ser. *Variabiles* 446, 449
- venusta* 462
- ser. *Verae* 447, 449
- viscida* 439, 459
- wigginsii* 439, 456, 458
- wrightii* 462
- Macronema* 145, 147-149, 152, 176, 178
 - aberrans* 177
 - discoidea* 153
 - greenei* 153
 - linearis* 153
 - obovatum* 152
 - pygmaeum* 178
 - suffruticosa* 153
 - watsonii* 152
- Magnolia* 274, 350, 432
 - grandiflora* 350
 - virginiana* 274, 432
- Magnoliaceae 274, 350

Malvaceae 350

Malvastrum 350

coromandelianum 350

Manekia

Mangle 116

Manguim 116

Manisuris 353

altissima 353

Marantaceae 350

Marsea 220, 231, 232

gnaphalioides 220

sophiifolia 225

Marshallia 273

tenuifolia 273

Mayaca 386

fluvialata 386

Mazus 357

japonicus 357

pumilus 357

Medicago 347

lupulina 347

polymorpha 347

Melastomataceae 120, 274, 350

Melia 350

azedarach 350

Meliaceae 350

Melilotus 347

indicus 347

officinalis 347

Melochia 358

corchorifolia 358

Melothria 344

pendula 344

Menispermaceae 350

Menyanthaceae 350

Mesembryanthemum 103

blandum 103

chilense 103

cordifolium 103

cristallinum 103

nodiflorum 103

Mezerion 242, 246, 247, 249-253, 413, 416

mezicanum 247, 250, 251, 253

sarmentosum 247, 249, 250, 252, 253

Miconia 120

globuliflora 120

mornicola 120

Mikania 341

scandens 341

Mimosa 351

strigillosa 351

Mimosaceae 351

Mitreola 350

petiolata 350

Mnioides 368

Modiola 350

caroliniana 350

Molluginaceae 107, 109

Monarda 349

punctata 349

Moraceae 351

Morus 351

alba 351

rubra 351

Muhlenbergia 273

expansa 273

Musa 292

paradisica 292

- Mutiseae 435
Myosotis 342
 macrosperma 342
Myrica 274, 351, 386, 432
 cerifera 274, 351, 432
 heterophylla 274, 386
 Myricaceae 274, 351
Myriophyllum 348
 heterophyllum 348
 pinnatum 348
 spicatum 348
Nageia 8, 38, 75
 comptonii 38
 fsalcatus 38
 fleuryi 38
 mannii 38
 mazimus 38
 minor 38
 motleyi 38
 nagi 38
 var. *formosensis* 38
 piresii 38
 rispiglosii 38
 vitiensis 38
 wallichiana 38
 Najadaceae 351
Najas 351
 guadalupensis 351
Nelumbo 351
 lutea 351
 Nelumbonaceae 351
Nemophila 348
 aphylla 348
Neocallitropsis 76
 pancheri 76
Neptunia 351
 pubescens 351
Nerium 339
 oleander 339
Nidorella 205, 207, 229, 230, 233
Nothoscordum 350
 bivalve 350
Nuphar 351
 luteum 351
 subsp. *macrophyllum* 351
 Nyctaginaceae 351
Nymphaea 351
 elegans 351
 mezicana 351
 odorata 351
 Nymphaeaceae 351
Nymphoides 350
 aquatica 350
Oenothera 351, 352
 drummondii 351
 lacinata 352
 speciosa 352
Oldenlandia 125-133
 boscii 125, 126, 129, 130
 callitrichoides 125, 126, 128, 131
 corymbosa 125-128, 133
 var. *corymbosa* 128
 fasciculata 129
 glomerata 128
 littoralis 129
 salzmännii 125-127, 130, 132
 thestiifolia 130
 uniflora 125, 126, 128
 Oldenlandieae 133
 Oleaceae 351

Oligandra 368, 381

chrysocoma 369

Olivaea 462

Omalotheca 188, 198, 241-245, 247-249, 254, 369, 381

afghanica 244

alpigena 245

caucasica 245

subg. *Gamochaetopsis* 243

hoppeana 243

leucopilina 244

norvegica 242, 244

subg. *Omalotheca* 243

pichleri 244

roeseri 244

stewartii 244

supina 242-244

sylvatica 242, 244

Onagraceae 274, 351

Oonopsis 175, 462

Ophioglossaceae 338

Ophioglossum 338

crotalophoroides 338

petiolatum 338

Orchidaceae 273, 352

Oreobroma 169, 170

glandulosa 169, 170

nevadensis 170

Oreochrysum 148, 175

parryi 176

Oritrophium 248

Orontium 339, 386

aquaticum 339, 386

Osbertia 175, 180

Osmundaceae 272

Osmunda 272

cinnamomea 272

Ottelia 348

alismoides 348

Oxalidaceae 352

Ozalis 352

dillenii 352

rubra 352

violacea 352

Ozypolis 273, 386

filiformis 386

rigidor 273

Panicaceae 276

Panicum 141-143, 273, 353, 354

agrostoides 141

anceps 141

combsii 141

commutatum 353

condensum 141

subgen. *Dichanthelium* 142

dichotomisflorum 353

dichotomum 353

geminatum 354

gymnocarpon 353

hemitomon 353

hians 353

leucothriz 354

lindheimeri 354

longifolium 141

var. *combsii* 141

palustris 141

subgen. *Panicum* 142

repens 354

rhizomatum 141

rigidulum 141, 142, 273, 354

var. *combsii* 141, 142

scoparium 354

spaherocarpon 354

- spretum* 354
stipitatum 141
verrucosum 273
virgatum 273, 354
 Papilioinoideae 426
Parachionolaena 380
Parietaria 358
 pensylvanica 358
 Parkeriaceae 338
Parthenium 341
 hysterophorus 341
Parthenocissus 359
 quinquefolia 359
Paspalidium 354
 geminatum 354
 var. *geminatum* 354
Paspalum 273, 354
 dilatatum 354
 dissectum 354
 distichum 354
 laeve 273, 354
 langei 354
 lividum 354
 paspalodes 354
 plicatulum 354
 praecox 354
 urvillei 354
 vaginatum 354
Passiflora 352
 incarnata 352
 Passifloraceae 352
Pedimelum 347
 rhombifolium 347
Peltandra 339
 virginica 339
Peperomia 172, 173
 angularis 172
 cainarachiana 172
 storkii 172
 subflaccida 172
Persea 273, 432
 borbonia 273, 432
Persicaria 355
 hydropiperoides 355
 lapathifolia 355
 portoricensis 355
 punctata 355
Petradoria 148, 154
Petunia 357
 parviflora 357
Phacelia 348
 hirsuta 348
Phalaris 354
 angustata 354
 caroliniana 354
Phanerogamae 132, 133
Philippiamra 269
Phragmites 354
 australis 354
 communis 354
Phyla 358
 x *intermedia* 358
 nodiflora 358
 var. *nodiflora* 358
 nodiflora 358
 var. *tezensis* 358
Physalis 358
 angulata 358
 var. *angulata* 358
 cinerascens 358

- var. *spathulaefolia* 358
- pubescens* 358
- var. *pubescens* 358

Phytolacca 352

- americana* 352

Phytolaccaceae 352

Picea 8, 39-46, 77

- asperata* 39
 - var. *aurantiaca* 39
 - var. *heterolepis* 39
- aurantiaca* 39
- brachytyla* 39, 43
 - var. *pachyclada* 39
- densiflora* 43
- engelmannii* 39
- ezcelsa* 44
 - var. *altaica* 44
- heterolepis* 39
- jezoensis* 39, 40
 - var. *ajanensis* 39
 - var. *komarovii* 40
 - var. *microsperma* 40
- kamtchatskensis* 40
- komarovii* 40
- korianensis* 41
 - var. *intercedens* 41
 - var. *korianensis* 41
- likiangensis* 41, 42
 - var. *bhutanica* 41
 - var. *forrestii* 41, 42
 - var. *lichiensis* 42
 - var. *rubescens* 44
- lucifera* 43
- lutescens* 43
- martinezii* 42
- mastersii* 46
- meyeri* 43, 46
- microsperma* 40
- obovata* 43, 77

- var. *argentea* 43
- var. *coerulea* 44
- var. *krylovii* 43
- var. *tschiketamanica* 43

pachyclada 39*polita* 39*purpurea* 44

- var. *balfouriana* 44
- var. *hirtella* 44
- var. *purpurea* 44

seminskiensis 43*smithiana* 44

- var. *nepalensis* 44

spinulosa 45

- var. *pseudobrachytyla* 45
- var. *yatungensis* 45

watsoniana 46*wilsonii* 46

- var. *shanziensis* 46

- var. *watsoniana* 46

yunnanensis 41, 42

Pinaceae 76-78, 272, 338

Pinguicula 273*pumila* 273*Pinus* 8, 20, 47-64, 75-78, 123, 203, 216, 219, 272, 338, 428-430, 432, 433*amamiana* 47*arizonica* 59

- var. *stormiae* 59

armandii 47

- var. *amamiana* 47

- var. *dabeshabensis* 47

ayacahuite 47, 48

- var. *loudiana* 47

- var. *oazacana* 47

- var. *veitchii* 48

californiarum 54*caribaea* 116subsect. *Cembrioides* 75

- cembrioides* 48, 75
 var. *juarezensis* 48
 var. *lagunae* 48
 subsp. *orizabensis* 48
 var. *orizabensis* 48
contorta 49
 var. *bolanderi* 49
dabeshabensis 47
densa 49
 var. *austro-keyensis* 49
densata 63
 var. *pygmaea* 63
devoniana 54
douglasiana 49, 50
 var. *martinezii* 49
 var. *maziminoi* 50
durangensis 219
edulis 54
 var. *fallaz* 54
elliottii 429
engelmannii 50, 203
 var. *blancoi* 50
gordoniana 55
hartwegii 50
 var. *rudis* 50
herrerai 63
hingganensis 61
insularis 51
 var. *insularis* 51
 var. *khasyana* 51
 var. *langbianensis* 51
 var. *tenuifolia* 51
jeffreyi 52
 var. *baja-californica* 52
juarezensis 48
khasyana 51
kwangtungensis 64
lambertiana 52
 var. *martirensis* 52
 var. *langbianensis* 51
 latteri 53
 loudiana 47
 luchuensis 52
 var. *hwangshanensis* 52
 lumholtzii 53
 var. *microphylla* 53
 macvaughii 57
 maestraensis 57
 martinezii 49
 massoniana 53
 var. *hainanensis* 53
 maziminoi 50
 merkusii 53
 var. *latteri* 53
 var. *merkusii* 53
 var. *tonkinensis* 53
 mesogeensis 59
 michoacana 54
 var. *cornuta* 54
 monophylla 54
 var. *californiarum* 54
 var. *fallaz* 54
 montezumae 55
 var. *gordoniana* 55
 var. *lindleyi* 55
 var. *mezambrana* 56
 muricata 56
 var. *borealis* 56
 var. *cedrosensis* 60
 var. *remorata* 56
 var. *stantonii* 56
 novo-galicensis 61
 nubicola 20, 57
 occidentalis 57

- var. *maestraensis* 57
oocarpa 57, 58
 var. *macvaughii* 57
 var. *manzanoi* 58
 var. *microphylla* 58
 var. *ochoterenai* 58
palustris 272, 428-430, 433
patula 58
 var. *longepedunculata* 58
pinaster 59
 var. *mesogensis* 59
ponderosa 59
 var. *stormiae* 59
pseudostrobus 59, 60
 var. *coatepecensis* 59
 var. *estevii* 60
 var. *laubefelsii* 60
radiata 60
 var. *cedrosensis* 60
refleza 62
remorata 56
rudis 50
sibirica 61
 var. *hinganensis* 61
strobiformis 61, 62
 var. *carvajalii* 61
 var. *potosiensis* 62
 subgen. *Strobus* 76
sylvestris 62
 var. *sibirica* 62
 var. *sylvestriiformis* 62
tabulaeformis 63
 var. *pygmaea* 63
taeda 272, 338, 429
tecunumanii 63, 77
teocote 63
 var. *herrerai* 63
torreyana 64
 subsp. *insularis* 64
 var. *insularis* 64
wangii 64
 var. *kwangtungensis* 64
wincesteriana 54
yunnanensis 51
 var. *tenuifolia* 51
Piper 172, 173
amalago 172
baezense 172
cahuapanasense 172
externum 172
klugii 172
lundellii 172
multimammosum 172
pygmaeum 173
 Piperaceae 171, 173
Pistia 339
stratoites 339
Planera 358
aquatica 358
 Plantaginaceae 352
Plantago 352
heterophylla 352
virginica 352
Platanthera 273
ciliaris 273
integra 273
Pluchea 341
camphorata 341
foetidaa 341

- odorata* 341
purpurascens 341
Poa 354
 annua 354
 Poaceae 141-143, 273, 276, 352
 Podocarpaceae 75, 77
Podocarpus 38, 64-70, 75, 77, 78
 aracensis 64
 angustifolius 65
 aristulatus 65
 barretoii 65, 66
 brasiliensis 65
 buchholzii 66
 var. *neblinensis* 66
 celatus 66
 chinensis 66, 67
 var. *chinensis* 67
 var. *wardii* 66, 67
 costaricensis 67
 epiphyticus 67
 formosensis 38
 indonesiensis 67
 magnifolius 67, 68
 matudae 68, 69
 var. *jaliscanus* 68
 var. *matudae* 68
 var. *reichei* 69
 oleifolius 69
 var. *ecuadorensis* 69
 palawanensis 69
 polystachyus 70
 var. *thevetiifolius* 70
 sellowii 65
 steyermarkii 67
 thevetiifolius 70
 var. *angustifolius* 65
Pogonia 273
 ophioglossoides 273
Poinsettia 346
 dentata 346
Polygala 274
 cruciata 274
 incarnata 274
 mariana 274
 nana 274
 ramosa 274
 Polygalaceae 274
 Polygonaceae 355, 421, 424
Polygonum 355, 424
 alaskanum 424
 alpinum 424
 var. *alaskanum* 424
 var. *lapathifolium* 424
 camporum 355
 densiflorum 355
 douglasii 424
 var. *engelmannii* 424
 engelmannii 424
 hydropiperoides 355
 var. *hydropiperoides* 355
 lapathifolium 355
 var. *lapathifolium* 355
 punctatum 355
 striatulum 355
Polypogon 354
 monspeliensis 354
Pontederia 355
 cordata 355
 var. *cordata* 355
 var. *lancifolia* 355
 Pontederiacaceae 355
Portulaca 355, 356
 mundula 355
 oleracea 356
 portulacastrum 104

Portulacaceae 169, 267, 270, 355

Portulacastrum 106

monogynum 106

Potamogetonaceae 356

Potamogeton 356

diversifolius 356

foliosus 356

nodosus 356

pusillus 356

var. *pusillus* 356

Primulaceae 356

Prionopsis 175, 179, 462

ciliata 179

Proserpinaca 348

palustris 348

Prosopis 218

Prumnopitys 75

Prunus 356

serotina 356

Psacalium 79-81

eriocarpum 79

holwayanum 79

perezii 79, 81

sharpii 79, 80

Pseudognaphalium 186, 413

Pseudoligandra 381

Pseudotsuga 70-72, 76

brevifolia 71

flahaultii 70

forrestii 72

gaussenii 71

guinieri 70, 71

macrolepis 70

menziesii 70, 71

var. *caesia* 70

var. *flahaultii* 70

shaanziensis 71

sinensis 71

var. *brevifolia* 71

var. *forrestii* 72

var. *gaussenii* 71

var. *sinensis* 71

zichangensis 71

Psilactis 446, 447, 449, 452, 454

asteroides 452

brevilingulata 454

coulteri 449

crispa 449

tenuis 454

Psilocarphus 187

Psilocarya 345

nitens 345

Psoralea 347

rhombifolia 347

Pteridium 272

aquilinum 272

Pterocaulon 191, 341

virgatum 191, 341

Ptilimnium 273, 339

capillaceum 273, 339

nuttallii 339

Pueraria 417

Pultenaea 89

Pyrrocoma 175, 180, 462

Pyrrhopappus 341

carolinianus 341

Quercus 123, 203, 216, 219, 301, 347

chihuahuensis 203

coccolobifolia 216

crassifolia 216

fusiformis 301

hypoleucoides 219

- nigra* 347
obtusa 347
sinuata 301
 var. breviloba 301
viminea 203
virginiana 347
 var. virginiana 347
- Ranunculaceae** 1, 356
Ranunculus 356
 lindheimeri 356
 platensis 356
 pusillus 356
 sardous 356
 scleratus 356
 trilobus 356
- Rhamnaceae** 356
Rhamnus 356
 caroliniana 356
- Rhezia** 274, 350
 mariana 274, 350
 var. mariana 274
 petiolata 274
- Rhizophora** 113, 114, 116, 118, 119
 americana 116
 harrisonii 119
 mangle 113, 116, 117, 119
 var. samoensis 116
 samoensis 116
- Rhizophoraceae** 113, 114, 119
Rhododendron 273, 274
 canescens 273
 oblongifolium 274
- Rhus** 273, 339
 copallina 273, 339
 radicans 339
 toxicodendron 339
- Rhynchosia** 347
 minima 347
 var. minima 347
- Rhynchospora** 272, 274, 345, 346, 386
 caduca 345
 chalarosephala 386
 colorata 345
 corniculata 346
 globularis 272, 274, 346
 var. globularis 272
 glomerata 272
 gracilentia 272
 macra 386
 microcarpa 274, 346
 oligantha 272, 386
 perpleza 346
 plumosa 272
 pusilla 346
 stenophylla 386
- Richaeria** 114
Richea 115
Rivinia 352
 humilis 352
- Robinia** 426
Rorippa 342
 sessiliflora 342
 teres 342
- Rosa** 356
 bracteata 356
 laevigata 356
- Rosaceae** 273, 293, 356, 421, 425, 426
Rubiaceae 125, 132, 133, 273, 356
Rubus 273, 356
 louisianus 273, 356
 trivialis 356
 var. trivialis 356

Rudbeckia 341*hirta* 341var. *pulcherrima* 341*Rumex* 355*berlandieri* 355*chrysocarpus* 355*crispus* 355*mezicanus* 355*paraguayensis* 355*triangulivalvis* 355*Ruppia* 357*maritima* 357

Ruppiaceae 357

Rutaceae 357

Sabal 339*minor* 339*Sabatia* 273, 348, 386*campestris* 348*gentianoides* 273*macrophylla* 386*Sabazia* 134-136, 157, 158*gonzalezae* 135*liebmannii* 135*macdonaldii* 157, 158*multiradiata* 157var. *hintonii* 136var. *liebmannii* 135var. *michoacana* 135var. *ovatifolia* 136*longiradiata* 135*michoacana* 135*palmeri* 136var. *lancifolia* 136*tridacoides* 136*Sabina* 33*vulgaris* 33var. *jarkendensis* 33*Sacciolepis* 354*striata* 354*Sagina* 343*decumbens* 343*Sagittaria* 338*calycina* 338var. *calycina* 338*graminea* 338*lancifolia* 338*latifolia* 338*montevicensis* 338subsp. *calycina* 338*platyphylla* 338

Salicaceae 357

Salicornia 343*bigelovii* 343*Saliz* 357*nigra* 357*Salvia* 349*lyrata* 349*Salvinia* 338*minima* 338

Salviniaceae 338

Sambucus 343*canadensis* 343var. *canadensis* 343*Samolus* 356*parviflorus* 356*valerandi* 356subsp. *parviflorus* 356*Sanicula* 339*canadensis* 339

Sapindaceae 357

Sapium 346, 417

- sebiferum* 346
- Sapotaceae 357, 421, 425
- Sarcobatus* 109
- Sarracenia* 274, 386, 428, 431
- alata* 274, 386, 431
- psitticina* 386
- Sarraceniaceae 274
- Sarracenia* 271
- Sassafras* 349
- albidum* 349
- Saururaceae 357
- Saururus* 357
- cernuus* 357
- Schistocarpa* 135
- Schistostemon* 260, 261, 263
- auyanlepiense* 263
- fernandezii* 260, 261
- Schizachyrium* 273, 354
- scoparium* 273, 354
- Scirpus* 346
- americanus* 346
- californicus* 346
- confervoides* 346
- etuberculatus* 346
- koilolepis* 346
- maritimus* 346
- var. *macrostachyus* 346
- olneyi* 346
- robustus* 346
- tabernaemontana* 346
- validus* 346
- Scleria* 272, 386
- reticularis* 272, 386
- triglomerata* 272
- Scoparia* 357
- dulcis* 357
- Scrophulariaceae 274, 357
- Scutellaria* 349
- drummondii* 349
- ovata* 349
- var. *bracteata* 349
- parvula* 349
- var. *parvula* 349
- Selloa* 140
- Senecio* 81, 341
- glabellus* 341
- Senecioneae 79
- Senna* 342
- marilandica* 342
- obtusifolia* 342
- Sesbania* 347
- drummondii* 347
- ezaltata* 347
- macrocarpa* 347
- vesicaria* 347
- Sesuvium* 102-104, 107, 338
- maritimum* 107, 338
- ortegae* 104
- pedunculatum* 104
- portulacastrum* 102, 104
- revolutifolium* 104
- sessile* 104
- sessiliflorum* 104
- Setaria* 276, 282-285, 287, 290, 354
- geniculata* 354
- italica* 287
- magna* 354
- verticillata* 276, 282-285, 287
- Sida* 350
- rhombifolia* 350
- Sideranthus* 456-459, 461

- annuus* 461
gracilis 457
junceus 458
viscidus 459
- Siderozylon* 425
- lanuginosum* 425
 subsp. *albicans* 425
reclinatum 425
 subsp. *austrofloridense* 425
 subsp. *rufotomentosum* 425
- Sieversia* 425
- Silvaea* 269
 celosioides 269
- Sinapis* 342
 arvensis 342
- Sisyrinchium* 348
 angustifolium 348
 atlanticum 348
 ezile 348
- Smilacaceae 357
- Smilax* 272, 357
 bona-nox 357
 hispida 357
 laurifolia 272
 smallii 357
- Solanaceae 357
- Solanum* 358
 carolinense 358
 nigrum 358
 pseudocapsicum 358
 ptycanthum 358
- Solidago* 148, 154, 175, 176, 179, 340, 341
 altissima 176
 canadensis 341
 parryi 176
 var. *scabra* 341
 leptocephala 340
 sempervirens 341
 var. *mexicana* 341
 tenuifolia 340
- Soliva* 341
 mutisii 341
 pterosperma 341
- Sonchus* 341
 asper 341
 oleraceus 341
- Sorghum* 292, 354
 bicolor 292
 halapense 354
- Spartina* 355
 alterniflora 355
 cynosuroides 355
 patens 355
 spartinae 355
- Spergularia* 342
 biflora 342
 perfoliata 342
- Sphagnum* 271, 275, 386, 434
- Sphenoclea* 358
 zeylandica 358
- Sphenocleaceae 358
- Sphenopholis* 355
 obtusata 355
- Spilanthus* 340
 americana 340
- Spiranthes* 273, 352
 cernua 273
 vernalis 352
- Spirodela* 349
 polyrhiza 349
 punctata 349

- Sporobolus* 355
 indicus 355
 poiretii 355
 virginicus 355
Stachys 349
 crenata 349
Spraguea 267, 268
 pulchella 268
 umbellata 267, 268
Stellaria 343
 media 343
 prostrata 343
Stelmanis 129
 glomerata 129
Stelmotis 129
 glomerata 129
Stenactis 217
 gnaphalioides 217
Stenocline 381
Stenotaphrum 355
 secundatum 355
Stenotopsis 145, 149, 151
 linearifolia 145
Stenotus 148, 155, 174-178, 180
pygmaeus 178
Stephanodoria 462, 465
Sterculiaceae 358
Stevia 82-84
 caltepecana 82-84
 ser. *Corymbosae* 84
 ephemera 82, 84
 lita 84
 micrantha 84
 subser. *Micrantha* 82, 84
 mitopoda 84
 ser. *Podocephalae* 82, 84
 trifida 84
Steviopsis 410-412
 dryophila 410
 nesomii 410, 411
Strophostyles 347
 helvola 347
 leiosperma 347
Styracaceae 358
Styraz 358
 americana 358
 var. *pulverulenta* 358
Suaeda 343
 linearis 343
Synchaeta 244, 245
Syngonanthus 386, 389
 flavidulus 386, 389
Tageteae 168
Talinum 267, 269, 270
 guadalupense 269
Tamaricaceae 358
Tamariz 358
 gallica 358
Taxodiaceae 338
Tazodium 338
 distichum 338
Tephrosia 273, 426
 onobrychoides 273
Teucrium 349
 canadense 349
 var. *canadense* 349
Thalia 350
 dealbata 350
Thelypteridaceae 338

Thelypteris 338*kunthii* 338*Thurovia* 464*Tillaea* 344*aquatica* 344*Tillandsia* 342*usneoides* 342*Tita* 114*Tofieldia* 386*racemosa* 386*Tonestus* 148, 155, 174-178*aberrans* 174, 177, 178*alpinus* 174, 177, 178*ezimius* 178*graniticus* 174, 177, 178*lyallii* 177, 178*microcephalus* 174, 177, 178*peirsonii* 174, 178*pygmaeus* 176, 177, 178*Torreya* 34, 72*grandis* 72var. *fargesii* 72var. *yunnanensis* 72*yunnanensis* 72*Toxicodendron* 273, 339*radicans* 339*toxicarium* 339*verniz* 273*Tradescantia* 343*hirsutiflora* 343*Trepocarpus* 339*aethusae* 339*Trialeurodes* 420*vaporariorum* 420*Triandenum* 343*virginicum* 343*Trianthema* 102, 103, 105*flezuosa* 106*monogyna* 106*monugyna* 106*portulacastrum* 102, 106*procumbens* 106*Trimorpha* 227, 229, 230, 233*Triodanis* 342*biflora* 342*perfoliata* 342var. *biflora* 342*Tridens* 355*strictus* 355*Trifolium* 347*pratense* 347*repens* 347*resupinatum* 347*Tripsacum* 355*dactyloides* 355*Trizis* 435-438*anomala* 435-437*nelsonii* 437*parviflora* 437*silvatica* 435, 437*Tsuga* 22, 72, 73*chinensis* 72, 73var. *forrestii* 72var. *oblongisquamata* 73var. *robusta* 73*dumosa* 22var. *yunnanensis* 73*forrestii* 72*oblongisquamata* 73*roulettii* 35*yunnanensis* 73

- Tubiflorae 233
Typha 358
 domingensis 358
 latifolia 358
 Typhaceae 358
 Ulmaceae 358
Utricularia 273, 349, 350
 biflora 349
 cornuta 273
 foliosa 349
 gibba 349
 inflata 349
 juncea 273
 purpurea 349
 radiata 349
 subulata 273
 vulgaris 350
Urtica 358
 chamidyroides 358
 Urticaceae 358
Vaccinium 273, 432
 corymbosum 273, 432
 Valerianaceae 358
Valerianella 358
 radiata 358
Vallisneria 348
 americana 348
Vancleavea 179
Vantanea 260, 263, 265, 266
 bahiaensis 260, 263, 265
 morii 260, 265, 266
Verbena 358, 359
 bonariensis 358
 brasiliensis 358
 halei 359
 scabra 359
 zutha 359
 Verbenaceae 358
Verbesina 98-101, 137
 fastigiata 98, 99
 hidalgoana 98, 99
 howardiana 137
 liebmannii 99
 macdonaldii 98-100
 oazacana 99
 olsenii 99
 sect. *Pseudomontanoa* 98, 101
 sect. *Verbesinaria* 137
Vernonia 341
 missurica 341
Veronica 357
 peregrina 357
 var. *peregrina* 357
Viburnum 273, 343, 432
 dentatum 343
 nudum 273, 432
 var. *dentatum* 343
Vicia 347
 ludoviciana 347
 var. *ludoviciana* 347
Vigna 347
 luteola 347
 repens 347
Viola 274, 359
 langloisii 359
 primulifolia 274
 Violaceae 274, 359
 Vitaceae 359
Vitis 359
 mustangensis 359

- Vulpia* 355
 octoflora 355
Websteria 346
 confervoides 346
Weihea 114
Widdringtonia 73, 74
 cupressoides 73
 dracomontana 74
 nodiflora 73, 74
 var. *dracomontana* 74
 var. *nodiflora* 73
 var. *whytei* 74
 stipitata 73
 whytei 74
Wolffiella 349
 floridana 349
 gladiata 349
 lingulata 349
Xanthocephalum 462, 464
Xylorhiza 440, 444, 461, 462, 465
 brandegei 444
 cognata 461
 confertifolia 461
 glabriuscula 461
 var. *glabriuscula* 461
 orcuttii 462
 tortifolia 462
 var. *imberbis* 462
 venusta 462
 wrightii 462
Xylothamnus 155, 180
Xyridaceae 273, 359, 382, 389
Xyris 273, 359, 382, 383, 386-389
 ambigua 273, 387
 balwiniana 273, 386, 387
 caroliniana 273, 387
 chapmanii 382, 383, 386-388
 curtissii 387
 difformis 273, 387, 388
 var. *curtissii* 387
 drummondii 273, 387
 fimbriata 386, 387
 iridifolia 359, 388
 jupicai 359, 387, 388
 lazifolia 359
 louisianica 387
 montana 388
 platylepis 382, 387, 388
 scabrifolia 382, 386-388
 serotina 388
 smalliana 387
 smallii 386
 torta 273, 382, 387
 var. *iridifolia* 359
sect. *Xyris* 389
Youngia 341
 japonica 341
Zanthozylum 357
 clava-herculis 357
Zea 287
 mays 287
Zephranthes 350
 candida 350
Zizaniopsis 355
 miliacea 355
Zornia 424, 426
 gemella 424, 426

REVIEWERS OF PAPERS IN VOLUME 68

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Allen, C. | MacRoberts, D.T. |
| Baumli, J.A. | Mason, C.T. |
| Brown, G.K. | McDonald, A. |
| Brown, L.E. | Meerow, A. |
| Chávez, M. | Morgan, D. |
| Culham, A. | Nelson, B.E. |
| Baldwin, B.G. | Nesom, G.L. |
| Dillon, M. | Nicolson, D. |
| Escobar, L. | Platt, W.J. |
| Espejel C., I. | Punt, W. |
| Flory, W.S. | Ravenna, P. |
| Fryxell, P. | Reveal, J.L. |
| Grayum, M. | Richardson, P.M. |
| Heckard, L.R. | Seigler, D.S. |
| Hickman, J.C. | Simpson, B.B. |
| Howard, T.M. | Snow, N. |
| Jackson, R. | Strother, J. |
| Kearns, D. | Thomas, R.D. |
| Kondo, K. | Todzia, C. |
| Kral, R. | Turner, B.L. |
| Lamboy, W.F. | Wasshausen, D.C. |
| Landry, G.P. | Webster, G.L. |
| Lane, M.A. | Wendt, T. |
| Laundon, J. | Wurdack, J.J. |
| Lehmiller, D.J. | Zanoni, P.A. |
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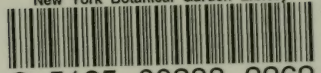
CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

1. Volume 67, issue 1, page 107, DOMINICA for DOMINICAN REPUBLIC in title and type citation; Dominica for Hispanola in abstract (see page 146 of volume 68).
2. Volume 67, issue 6, page 468, first line, second paragraph, Sida for Side.
3. Volume 67, issue 6, page 479, last line, 4th paragraph; described for describes.
4. Volume 67, issue 6, page 512, publication dates are for issues of volume 67 not 66.
5. Volume 68, issue 1, page 28, first line of fourth paragraph should read:
Cupressus chengiana Hu var. *jiangeensis* (Zhao) Silba "Jiange Cypress"
6. Volume 68, issue 1, page 32, first line of first full paragraph should read:
Falcatifolium usan-apuensis de Laubenfels & Silba, *spec. nov.*
7. Volume 68, issue 1, page 37, first line of first paragraph should read:
Larix griffithiana (Lindl. & Gord.) Carrière var. *speciosa* (Cheng & Law) Silba,
8. Volume 68, issue 1, page 45, last line of fifth paragraph, substitute 5349 for 4055.
9. Volume 68, issue 1, page 46, fourth line of fourth paragraph, substitute 22671 for 2267.
10. Volume 68, issue 1, page 46, first line of eighth paragraph should read:
Picea wilsonii Masters var. *watsoniana* (Mast.) Silba, *stat. nov.* "Watson Spruce"
11. Volume 68, issue 1, page 60, first line of last paragraph should read:
Pinus radiata D. Don var. *cedrosensis* (Howell) Silba, *stat. nov.* "Cedros Pine"
12. Volume 68, issue 3, cover, insert:

B.L. TURNER, An overview of the *Brickellia lemmonii* (Asteraceae: Eupatorieae) complex (including *B. conduplicata*). 160

Corrected versions of the cover were mailed to subscribers along with issue 5.
13. Volume 68, issue 4, page 270, *guadalupense* should read *guadalupensis*.
14. Volume 68, issue 5, page 340, *Cirsium horridulum* is a separate entry from *Borrichia frutescens*.

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Authors should arrange for two workers in the appropriate field to review the manuscript before submission. Copies of reviews should be forwarded to the editor with the manuscript. Manuscripts will not be published without review.

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